The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1874. NUMBER 255.

LINEN GOODS.

Field, Leiter & Co.,
STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.,
Call attention to their CONTINUED SPECIAL SALE

FINE LINENS!

Imported for their Best RETAIL TRADE, comprising DAMASK CLOTHS, DAMASKS by the yard, Napkins and Doylies to match, also

Linen Sheetings, Pillow Linens, and Fronting Linens,

At the following prices:

DAMASKS	$2.25
DOWN FROM $2.75.	
LINEN SHEETINGS	$2.50
DOWN FROM $3.00.	
PILLOW LINENS	$1.50
DOWN FROM $1.70.	
FRONTING LINENS	$1.25
DOWN FROM $1.50.	

ALL DECIDED BARGAINS.

AUCTION SALES.

Grand Auction Sale!
Pavilion Parkway Property.
15 ACRES,
Subdivided into 98 Large and Eligible Lots.

THIRTY LOTS on Parkway.
THIRTY-FOUR LOTS, South front, on Fifty-sixth-st.
THIRTY-FOUR LOTS North front on Fifty-sixth-st.

Cornering on Stewart-av., Berkley and Wallace-sts. Pavilion Parkway is 200 feet wide, macadamized and sewered, beautifully ornamented with large Elms. Water pipes now being laid within one block of these lots.

There is no property around Chicago that will increase more rapidly in value than this, being only a few blocks west of the South Park, on a Boulevard 200 feet wide, leading to the Park, Englewood adjoining on the South, City of Chicago on the north, Parks on the east; lake water and sewer on the property. Chances to buy property like this are seldom offered. NOW is the TIME. Property bought at less than its value will pay you well. The sale is peremptory, and will take place on the ground MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 11, at 3 o'clock. A Special Free Train will leave Depot of Fort Wayne R. R., Madison and Canal-sts., at 2:15 sharp. BE ON HAND. The title is perfect. Abstract furnished.

TERMS—¼ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.
REAL ESTATE ON
Drexel Boulevard,
CORNER FORTY-FIRST-ST.,
Thursday Afternoon, May 7, at 2 o'clock,
AT OUR STORE, 84 & 86 RANDOLPH-ST.

Three Lots on Drexel Boulevard, 164 feet front. Will sell this property in 1 lot of 64x140 feet, on corner, and 2 lots 50x150 feet each, adjoining on the south. This is the most desirable corner on the Boulevard, being only one Block from the terminus of STREET CARS, and 4 Blocks from Steam Cars, Oakland Station, just outside of city limits, and surrounded by handsome improvements, and is property that will increase rapidly in value. Title perfect. Full Abstracts furnished.

TERMS announced at time of sale.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs.

GROCERIES, &c.

FINE GROCERIES,
Teas, Wines, and Cigars,
Selected especially for Family Trade.
CADY, HODGES & CO.,
No. 47 State-st.
Goods delivered in all three divisions of the city.

HOTELS.

OCONOMOWOC,
The beautiful summer retreat; the prettiest lakes in the world, and the finest drives in the country.
WOODLAND
is now open for summer visitors. The most delightful location on the lakes; shady groves, large airy rooms, and clean, comfortable beds. A spring of pure water near the house, better than Bethesda or Silvom.
Guests received during May at $7 per week, June at $10 per week. For the season apply to
D. W. SMALL,
Oconomowoc, Wis.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.
W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,
266 & 268 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.
To Real Estate or Loan Brokers.
Part of office formerly occupied by BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER. Apply at
81 and 83 Washington-st.,
Northwest corner Dearborn.

FOR RENT.
The three-story brick building, with basement, 60x75 feet, Nos. 23, 25 and 27 North Clinton-st. These premises having light and access on three sides, with large storage capacity, and containing a steam engine and shafting, are well adapted for manufacturing purposes. They can be rented for a term of years at a moderate rent.
FOR SALE.—A good special charter with liberal provisions. Apply to ARTHUR RYERSON, 44 Portland Block, and W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

TO RENT.
A Corner Basement Office, first-class, and in the best locality in the city. Apply to GUSTIN & WALLACE, Room 8 Tribune Building.

LUMBER OR COAL DOCK
TO RENT. 250 feet front on Twelfth-st., running back to the Empire Slip, with railroad connections, near Twelfth-st. bridge. Apply to
M. PETRIE,
163 Washington-st., Basement.

FOR SALE.

"Fish Pole."
SPENCER'S 3-joint brass-mounted Rods, 50c. All the best Lines, Reels, Spoons, Flies, Frogs, and Minnows, sold at "SPENCER'S," 133 Wabash-av., near P. O.

GRANITE MONUMENTS.
SCHUREMAN & HAND MANTEL CO.,
Michigan-av., corner Van Buren-st.

DRESS GOODS, &c.

HAMLIN, DAVEY & COMPANY,
Madison and Franklin-sts.,
CHICAGO,
Importers and Jobbers of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
Woolens, Cottonades,
JEANS, WHITE GOODS,
LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
AND
YANKEE NOTIONS.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS offered this week in all Departments. LOW PRICES and LIBERAL TERMS.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON,
DEALERS IN
HIDES, PELTS, AND TALLOW,
From 49 South Canal-st. to
209 & 211 Kinzie-st.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

REMOVAL.
H. H. HEIMERDINGER,
DEALER IN
Leather and Findings,
(LATE 60 LAKE-ST.,)
Has removed to his new and spacious quarters,
40 State-st.
Where he will be glad to see all his old friends and customers.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

Real Estate Exchange.
The first Regular Monthly Meeting of the Chicago Real Estate Exchange will be held Tuesday, May 5, at 11 a. m., in the Hall of the Exchange, known as the "Open Board of Trade" (entrance in rear of Chamber of Commerce). All members and others interested in Chicago Real Estate are requested to be present.
By order of the Executive Committee.
WM. BOWERS, Secretary.

GENERAL NOTICES.

"BROWNS"
Will be opened on Wednesday, May 6, as a Restaurant of the very highest standard. Notwithstanding the elegance and superiority of this establishment over all others, the prices will be such as to give general satisfaction.
H. M. KINSLEY, Propr.
Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.
In consequence of the immense labor and expense attached to the compilation and publishing the Commercial Gazetteer and Shipping Directory of the Southern and Western States, which has been in preparation for several months, I have concluded not to issue my regular Directory for 1874. Even the great pressure of other business would not permit this course, if there were not every reason to believe that the public will be well supplied this year. I will, however, issue my Statistical Review of the Progress of the City in Population, Trade, &c., &c. Thanking you for the very liberal patronage extended to my publication, I remain, &c.,
RICHARD EDWARDS.

REMEMBER
the Real Estate and House-Renting Agency of
WALTER P. DEAN,
177 East Madison-st., Room 7,
when you wish to buy, sell, or exchange your property.
Special attention given to Renting and Collection of Rents.

CAUTION.
All persons are forbidden purchasing or loaning money on a note for $15,000, dated March 5, 1874, at 60 days, made by WILLIAM MILLER, payable to JOHN FITCH or order as payment of the same will be resisted.
Chicago, May 4, 1874. WILLIAM MILLER.

FINANCIAL.

M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO.,
BANKERS,
UNION BUILDING, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW YORK.
The accounts and agency of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and private firms will receive careful attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURST & FLANDERS,
ARCHITECTS,
Washington Block, southwest corner Fifth-av. and Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

DISSOLUTION.
By mutual consent the undersigned have this day dissolved the co-partnership heretofore existing between them under the firm name and style of P. POPULORUM & BRO., and Mr. PAUL POPULORUM will carry on the business of the late firm, and is authorized to collect all outstanding debts due to and to pay all debts due from said firm.
PAUL POPULORUM.
CHICAGO, May 4, 1874. AUGUSTE A. POPULORUM.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of doing a Merchant and Commission business under the name and style of J. W. SYKES & CO., and will occupy 191 and 193 Washington-st., after May 8.
J. W. SYKES,
M. N. JENKS,
Chicago, May 4, 1874. Pres. Citizens' Bank.

WASHINGTON.

Report of the Ways and Means Committee on the Sanborn Contracts.

A Lack of Confidence Shown Between Richardson and Douglass.

The Former Believed to Have Usurped the Authority of the Latter.

The Sanborn Business Not a Proper Subject for Contract.

Collections Should Have Been Made in the Ordinary Way.

The Action of the Secretary, His Assistant, and Solicitor Strongly Condemned.

Testimony Taken Before the District Committee.

How Contractors and Patent-Owners Played Their Cards.

Provisions of the Dawes and Butler Compromise Finance Bills.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

REPORT OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—In the House of Representatives to-day Charles Foster, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, submitted a report in the matter of the Sanborn contracts. The Committee in the first place state that they have examined so far as they know all parties in any way connected with the execution of the law under which the Sanborn contracts were made, and that they annex to the report a statement of the testimony. They then proceed as follows:

The Forty-second Congress at its second session repealed all laws which provided for the payment of moieties to informers so far as related to internal revenue taxes, but in the last hours of the same session, and by means of a Committee of Conference, there was engrafted on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill a provision of seemingly so slight significance, relating to the Internal Revenue Bureau, wherein provisions have been annually made for the support of said bureau. [The provision is here quoted.] Under the provisions of this law,

CONTRACTS WERE MADE

with W. H. Kelsey, Malcolm Campbell, J. Nicholson, Albert John Clark, and John D. Sanborn.

The Committee give a history of the Sanborn contract and how he had added to it a large number of names and persons alleged to have been guilty of withholding taxes imposed upon legacies, successions, and incomes.

On 1st of July, 1873, Sanborn again asked to amend his contract, and Richardson, then Secretary of the Treasury, on the 7th of July following, added to his contract the names of 592 railroad companies alleged to be indebted to the Government for taxes upon dividends and interest paid upon bonds. The Committee find that the information furnished by paid officers of the Government on which collections were made was

PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF SANBORN,

who, availing himself of the information paid for by the Government, obtained a contract for the collection of the very claims thus brought to light and found to be due the Government. It further appears from the testimony of Sanborn that, when he applied for this railroad contract, he furnished a list of railroads taken from a railroad manual or guide, comprising the names of 592 railroad companies, being

SUBSTANTIALLY THE ENTIRE LIST OF ROADS

within the United States. That while he had knowledge of the delinquency of only 100 of them, he had no knowledge whatever of the delinquency of the remaining 400 or 450. It also appears that when he so represented it to officers of the Treasury Department he was there told that "It didn't make any difference, and to put them all in." Whereupon he made affidavit that the entire 592 railroad corporations were delinquent, and were indebted to the Government. They were, accordingly, added to his contract.

In this connection, it may be proper to state that the officers of the Treasury Department, including the Secretary of the Treasury himself, seem to

HAVE NO RECOLLECTION OF THIS FACT

as sworn to before the Committee by Sanborn in reference to the list of railroads included in his contract. [Here follows a copy of the contract made between Secretary Boutwell and Kelsey.]

The Committee call attention to the fact that the law provides for the "employment of three persons to assist the proper officers in discovering and collecting," while the contracts provide that the contractors "may proceed to collect," really ignoring the Internal Revenue officers altogether; while it should have been stipulated merely that they should assist the officers.

Secretary Boutwell, on the 8th of June, 1872, by the first order of the Treasury Department issued in relation to the employment of persons under this act, directed that parties applying for contracts shall, to his satisfaction, set forth in a written statement "under oath to be held in his office the character in detail of the claim, the name of the person, firm, or corporation withholding money, the laws by violation of which the money has been withheld, and the evidence by which the claim is to be supported; upon doing which a written contract will be made upon such terms and conditions as he shall deem best for the interests of the United States." The Committee believe that this requirement of Secretary Boutwell was in exact conformity to the law. But they are unable to find in any case that the conditions as set forth by the Secretary have been complied with. It is evident that the proper officers of the Government referred to in the law could only have been taken to mean the officers of Internal Revenue. The Committee cannot ascertain that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or any officer of his Department, was consulted before, at the time, or since the contracts were made, or that he was advised as to the making of the contracts or of the character of the claims, it was intended thereby to be collected. In fact it is shown that the Commissioner wrote a letter

PROTESTING AGAINST THE MANNER OF COLLECTIONS

to the Secretary, which has never been answered. Indeed, this very important officer, to whom belongs exclusively the collection of these taxes, appears to have been studiously ignored by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the officers in the office of the Secretary, and without the knowledge of the Commissioner, his subordinates were directed to assist the contractors, and in no case can the Commissioner find that the contractors assisted this officer. The whole power of the Internal Revenue Bureau, as well as the entire machinery of the Government for the collection of taxes was placed at the disposal of Sanborn by letters from Secretaries Boutwell and Richardson, requesting the Supervisors and Collectors of Internal Revenue to assist him in the examining of official records, etc.

The Committee find that some of the agents of Sanborn, who were not employes of the Government, were without authority of law furnished by the Secretary and Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury with special letters to Supervisors and Collectors throughout the country, calling upon said officers to aid and assist them as they might require. In addition to this, to more completely arm them with power, two of these same agents were

FURNISHED WITH A SECRET SERVICE DETECTIVE,

commissioned by the Solicitor of the Treasury. It is the opinion of the Committee that a very large percentage, if not all of the $427,000 of the taxes collected by Sanborn, were

NOT A PROPER SUBJECT OF CONTRACT

under the law, and that these taxes should and would have been collected by the officers of the Internal Revenue Bureau in the ordinary discharge of their duties.

It is shown by the evidence before the Committee that about $10,000 was collected by Supervisors Hawley and Simmons from taxes imposed by schedule "C" of the Internal Revenue laws, for the collection of which no contract was made with Sanborn or any one else. Nevertheless, Sanborn claimed and

WAS ALLOWED 50 PER CENT THEREOF.

The Committee cite the case of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, a full account of which has been published, and go on to say that the theory of the law, as administered, is completely reversed, and, instead of three persons being employed to assist the proper officers of the Government, the proper officers of the Government have been made to assist them.

It is certain that a continuance of this system must work to a greater or less extent a demoralization of the entire outside working force engaged under the Internal Revenue Bureau in the collection of revenues.

The Committee, feeling alarmed at

THE APPARENT LOOSENESS

with which the law has been administered, were desirous of ascertaining where the responsibility rested. They have had before them the Secretary, Assistant-Secretary Sawyer, and the Solicitor of the Treasury. The Secretary gave but little information, and exhibited

AN ENTIRE WANT OF KNOWLEDGE

as to the manner of making the contracts, administering the law, or of the provisions of the law itself. His only connection, so far as he could remember, with these transactions, was in affixing his signature to various papers presented to him as a mere matter of office routine,

WITHOUT KNOWING THEIR CONTENTS,

the Assistant Secretary disclaimed any particular knowledge of the law or contracts, and he in like manner affixed his signature as a matter of office routine. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary, by their testimony, show that papers were prepared by the Solicitor, thus indicating the responsibility upon him. The Solicitor, in turn, testified that he is simply the law officer of the Treasury Department, and a subordinate of the Secretary of the Treasury, without power in regard to the administration of this law, except that expressly given by the Secretary; that he had consulted in every instance with the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; that he had in all cases simply

OBEYED THE DIRECTIONS OF HIS SUPERIOR OFFICERS,

and that contracts and various orders of the Department were well known to the Secretary and Assistant Secretary.

THE DISAGREEMENTS AND CONTRADICTIONS

given respectively by these gentlemen, as appear from their testimony, is a matter greatly deplored by the Committee, as by it they are unable to fix upon any one or any where the responsibility for the maladministration of this law, and thus they look with serious apprehensions upon the apparent efforts of these gentlemen to transfer the responsibility each from himself to the other.

While the Committee, therefore, are unable to determine where the responsibility rests, they cannot, in justice to themselves, ignore the fact that these three persons

DESERVE SEVERE CONDEMNATION

for the manner in which they have permitted this law to be administered. While the Committee thus severely criticise these officials of the Treasury Department, directly charged with the administration of this law, they find nothing impeaching the integrity of Secretary Boutwell's or Richardson's action, and the testimony does not prove that the Secretaries or any of their associates were

INFLUENCED BY CORRUPT MOTIVES.

It is due to the Treasury officials to say that, as far back as the Administration of the Treasury Department by Secretary Guthrie, such contracts were made for the collection of moneys due the United States in extraordinary cases, and that this practice was continued up to the time that Mr. Boutwell became Secretary of the Treasury. When he came into office he found

A NUMBER OF CONTRACTS IN EXISTENCE,

and his Solicitor testifies that, after a thorough and exhaustive examination, he found no authority in the law permitting them to be made, and the Secretary of the Treasury at once annulled them, and that nothing of any consequence was ever collected from this class of contracts. Under the act of 1870 a number of contracts were made by Secretary Boutwell, and, although it was represented to the Secretary that large sums were due the Government, and parties making cotracts professed to be able to collect what was due, the amount collected was very small. With the light of the experience of the Treasury Department in the contract business, here referred to, the officers, we are told, concluded that the parties proposing to take contracts under the law of May 8, 1872, would fail to make collections in any considerable amount, and this fact may account for the apparent neglect of this Department to carefully and strictly enforce the law; and it is further due to the present Treasury officials to say that not only was this law enacted while the predecessor of the present Secretary was in office, but that the first contracts were made by him, and the general policy of the Administration subsequently pursued determined upon while Mr. Boutwell was Secretary of the Treasury.

The Committee are of opinion that any system of farming the collection of any portion of the revenue of the Government is

FUNDAMENTALLY WRONG;

that no necessity for such law exists, for the reason that the Secretary of the Treasury and head of the Internal Revenue Bureau are fully empowered by law to make all collections of taxes. The Internal Revenue Bureau is possessed of a full knowledge of the laws relating to the collection of revenue; has all machinery necessary for their full and complete enforcement, and has full authority, in extraordinary cases, to pay at discretion for information, Congress annually making appropriations therefor. Any law that provides for any other method of collecting taxes, the duty of which collection is imposed on any Department of the Government, is, in fact, a reflection on the department charged with that duty.

The Committee, in view of the facts herewith presented, believe that the law of May 8, 1872, should be repealed, and contracts made thereunder should be revoked and annulled. They also believe that for every service rendered by these contractors exhorbitant reward has been made; for every equity which they might claim more than enough has already been paid; for every legal claim, settlement has been perfected on a most liberal scale. In some cases, the Committee are satisfied moneys have been paid to the contractor to which he was not entitled under the law. Now, when the whole subject has been investigated in order to end forever all demands against the Treasury on this account, and to avoid danger that lax administration under careless officers may at some future time afford new opportunity to assail the Treasury under color of these contracts, the statute should in terms exclude them from the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and all further claims on their part, to accomplish the purpose here indicated.

The Committee report to the House a bill embodying the above conclusions.

THE BILL.

The following is the full text of the bill reported from the Committee:

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for for Legislative, Executive, and Judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes," approved May 8, 1872, as provides for the employment by the Secretary of the Treasury of not more than three persons to assist the proper officers of the Government in the discovering and collecting of any money belonging to the United States, when the same shall be withheld by any person or corporation, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to revoke and annul all contracts for the collection of such taxes made under and by authority of said act.

SEC. 2. That the Court of Claims shall have no authority to consider or decide upon any claims for damages by reason of discontinuance of contracts aforesaid, or for any profits or percentage under them.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAMPLE WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—If the three or four witnesses thus far introduced by Gov. Shepherd in his defense before the District Committee of Investigation are a fair sample of those to come hereafter, his chances of overcoming the testimony of the memorialists are slim indeed. In many instances they are doing him more harm than good. For instance, Francis Reeside, a brick-mason, who superintended the construction of the B street sewer, was placed on the stand to prove that the job was a good one. A portion of his testimony is as follows:

Question—Were any salmon brick used there, to your knowledge, in the sewer?

Answer—They were not used while I was there. There might have been salmon brick used. I told Mr. Gantz that there were some inferior brick-layers working there at that time. I told the men to put the best brick on the lower surface, and to put the rubbish on the inside surface, working to a 14-inch ring of the top, and the bottom was an 18-inch, and we put the rubbish of the brick in the centre, and we put the good brick on each

OUTSIDE PORTION OF THE WORK.

Q.—And of course an inspection now of the sewer would not enable the Committee to determine whether the bricks above the first course were proper bricks to be used or not?

A.—No, sir. If you will allow me to say one word I will explain to you. Suppose that you were in Rome or some other country where you had very poor material to use, why you would have to do the best you could. We were taking rough material, and put the rough inside and

THE BEST OUTSIDE.

At the time this sewer was constructed it was a bad matter to get brick here. We had to take the best we could get.

Mr. Merrick—The question is not whether you put the best brick you got in, but whether you put as good brick as ought to have been put in that sewer.

A.—We did, under the circumstances.

Q.—Were they made according to the specifications, and in all respects were the brick throughout of the quality called for by the specifications?

A.—The bricks were what we term arch brick.

Q.—That is not the question. The question is, Were the brick put into that sewer of the quality called for by the specifications?

A.—They were not. I say

THEY WERE NOT.

Mr. Mattingly—Explain to the Committee.

Witness—The specifications call for all red brick, solid brick, and there is no sewer in the world built with solid red brick.

Q.—Why not?

A.—Because you cannot get them. This Capitol here is built with them, and the State Department, that I am working in now, is built with them.

Q.—With solid red bricks?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You can get them for the Government?

A.—Yes, sir. The Government gives $2 or $3 more than anybody else gives for them.

Q.—Where do they come from?

A.—They pick them out of the kiln.

Q.—Let us understand this. Gantz & Appleman, the sewer contractors, burned their own brick?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Then they had solid red brick?

A.—Yes, sir. They sold them for paving.

Q.—The solid red brick that were called for by the specifications of this contract—they picked out of the kiln and sold them

FOR OTHER PURPOSES?

A.—I don't want you to understand that I say they called for the solid red brick in sewer work. Arch brick will do

Q.—It will do?

A.—Yes, sir. It will do a good job, too. The salmon brick, of course, they have to sell for what they can get; paving brick they sell for putting down sidewalks with.

Q.—Was that done in this case out of this kiln?

A.—They took the arch brick and hauled them to the sewer.

Q.—What did they do with the

NICE SQUARE BRICKS?

A.—Sold them for paving all around town.

Q.—That is the way the thing was done?

A.—Yes, sir.

The memorialists having charged that a large number of contractors had combined here in order to prevent competition, Gov. Shepherd summoned Lewis Clapham, President of the Metropolis Paving Company, and a large individual contractor, to disprove the allegation.

Q.—Now, who were the parties who originally conceived in the idea of the organization of this Metropolis Paving Company?

A.—Well, I presume

I WAS THE PRIME MOVER IN IT.

Q.—What other person did you consult?

A.—We had quite a number. Mr. Mohun was the most active with me in that arrangement—R. D. Mohun.

Q.—Who else?

A.—There was Dr. Filbert and quite a large number brought into it by the consolidation of the three interests. There were three interests. There was what was called the Stow. That was

OWNED BY MR. SHEPHERD,

Mr. Mohun, and myself. Then there was the Muller patent. That was owned by Dr. Filbert and Mr. Collins, of Philadelphia, and some other gentleman, named Madlin, I think.

Q.—Who owned the balance?

A.—That was owned by Mr. Salomon and by Mr. Smith.

Q.—Now, what was the purpose of the formation of this Metropolis Paving Company?

A.—To seek work and do contracting.

Q.—You had the Stow pavement; you and Gov. Shepherd and Mr. Mohun?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You could seek work without the formation of the Metropolis Paving Company?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And these parties owning the Muller pavement, they could seek work without the formation of such a company?

A.—Yes, sir; they might.

Q.—And so might the parties owning the Ballard?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Then your sole purpose was to seek work?

A.—The sole purpose was to form a company for putting down the best pavement.

Q.—Is that the only purpose now?

A.—That is the only purpose.

Q.—You had no purpose to combine these three interests so that there should be no competition in bidding?

A.—No, sir. There are a thousand and one different patents that could come in competition, and did come.

Q.—What was the necessity, then, for combining these three in one company?

A.—We deemed it advantageous for us to do it.

Q.—In what way?

A.—We were all intimate friends owning the different patents, and we thought it best to form one company.

Q.—Why, what advantange was there to form one company?

A.—We thought that it would be advantageous to have them together, and, in a business point of view, I think it was very desirable.

Q.—Did you have any sort of purpose of preventing competition between you three parties with regard to bidding on pavement?

A.—I do not know about competition. As a matter of course, if we united, each was to receive

AN EQUAL BENEFIT.

All were to share alike.

Q.—Was not it a part of your object in forming this Metropolis Paving Company to avoid coming in competition with each other?

A.—That might have been in a measure.

Q.—Was not that a part of the purpose.

A.—It might have been.

Q.—Of course it might have been?

A.—We considered the matter as business men, and, looking to business, we presumed it would be better to have those three interests combined. We are associated together in business operations, and in friendly relations, and we thought it best on the whole to form this company.

Q.—And did not you think it was best, because you would not then be fighting each other?

A.—Certainly.

Q.—That was the reason why you thought it was best?

A.—Certainly. That is a business operation. I am sure all men in business do that.

Q.—What capital did your Metropolis Company start with?

A.—It started with a cash capital of about $40,000.

Q.—Paid up?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was that capital afterwards increased?

A.—No, sir. We never had really more than the $40,000 in it, actual cash capital.

Q.—What dividends have you paid?

A.—About

40 PER CENT

on the capital stock, which was $200,000; which would be about $80,000.

Q.—So that you paid up $40,000 of capital stock?

A.—We paid back that capital stock, and made

A CLEAR PROFIT OF 40 PER CENT

on $200,000—about $80,000.

Q.—You did not lose anything?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Your nominal capital was $200,000, and your paid up capital $40,000?

A.—Yes, sir.

MR. VERTLEY,

First Assistant Engineer of the Board of Public Works was put upon the stand to-day to disprove certain damaging statements in relation to the measurement of sewer-pipe and other work charged against the General Government. The witness testified that, instead of making up an account of each size of pipe used, he took eighteen-inch pipe as his average, and charged $4.70 a foot for it. On cross-examination he said

NOT ONE-TENTH OF THE PIPE

laid and charged to the General Government was more than twelve inches in diameter. In relation to the account made up of work of various kinds done under the old corporation and charged to the General Government by the Board of Public Works, witness testified that, instead of making actual measurement, he sat down with Forsythe, another engineer of the Board, and, while the latter from memory gave him certain figures, he (witness) wrote them down on a piece of paper. By this ingenious method of calculation, Vertly and Forsythe made out a bill

AGAINST UNCLE SAM OF $1,600,000.

Uncle Sam looked over the bill, and, after chopping off the odd $600,000, allowed the remainder, $1,000,000.

This witness panned out so rich that the Committee concluded to interview him again to-morrow.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION.

It is evident that the days of those who have ruled with almost unlimited power the affairs of the District for the last two or three years are about over. The Joint Investigation Committee have developed facts that will make certain the overthrow of the present form of District Government, and, in its fate, will be carried down its dependencies and barnacles also. A resolution for the investigation of the Washington Market Company, offered by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, was agreed to in the Senate to-day. The investigation is to be made by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. It appears that the Company have transgressed and violated their charter limitations in various ways. The buildings which they have erected are far inferior to those they promised to construct, and cost only about one-fourth the sum agreed upon. A part of the site granted them by Congress for market purposes only they have agreed to give to the city for the location of a new City Hall for a valuable consideration. They have also, without authority of law, assumed the control of public grounds for the prosecution of their business. If the half that is charged can be sustained, we are about to have another sickening revelation of official corruption and high-handed oppression and usurpation, such as has become all too common of late.

THE FINANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—The Senate Finance Committee has thus far devoted the greater part of three daily sessions to discussions on various features of the financial question. As yet, the several members of the Committee have touched the subject gingerly, lest some of the pent-up displeasure of a few of them may find an outlet, the effect of which would be an acrimonious discussion within the Committee, resulting in personal ill-feeling and the widening of the breach to such an extent as to make concessions or agreements on any material question impossible, and also, probably, make necessary the appointment of a new Committee, or at least a few changes in the composition of the existing one.

MR. DAWES' BILL

to authorize the issue of United States bonds in exchange for legal tender-notes, and for other purposes, is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue in exchange for legal-tender notes of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, and of denominations of $50, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard at the pleasure of the United States, after 30 years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly, in such coin, at the rate of 4½ per cent; per annum, and the Secretary of the Treasury may reissue the United States notes so received, or, if they are canceled, may issue new United States notes to the same amount, either to purchase or redeem the public debt, or to meet the current payments for the public service, and the said bonds and the interest thereupon shall be exempt from the payment of taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority, and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed on their face the above specified conditions, and shall, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. That Sec. 3 of the "act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," be and the same is hereby amended so that the amount required to be kept on hand at all times by every banking association, as therein provided and specified, should be an average equal to said amount for and during any one fiscal year.

SEC. 3. That the act entitled "An act to provide a National currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, be and is hereby declared to be open and free for banking, and any and all persons are at liberty to organize banking associations at such places as they may judge proper, in accordance with the provisions of said act and of other acts relating to National Banking Associations.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect after the 1st day of January, 1875.

MR. BUTLER'S BILL

to provide for free banking and better security to depositors, prevent usury, give elasticity to the currency, preserve its value to the people, and to prevent financial panics by locking up currency, provides in the first section for free banking, limited to $10 per capita, according to the census of 1870, until all the States shall have an equal amount of such circulation. The second section directs the Secretary to draw in the legal-tenders to 25 per cent of the amount of the increase in the National Bank notes each month, until the outstanding legal-tenders are reduced to $356,000,000, such notes not to be again issued except as a reserve to meet any emergency of the public service, to be declared by the proclamation of the President. Sec. 3 requires National Banks to hold the coin received for interest on their bonds deposited with the Treasurer as a portion of their reserve until the sum equals the reserve required to be held by them. Sec. 4 requires the banks to hold their reserves in their own vaults, and repeals the law requiring or permitting the redemption of their notes elsewhere than at their own bank. Sec. 5 limits the amount of interest charged by National Banks to 7 3-10 per cent per annum, under penalties for usury. Sec. 6 forbids the payment of interest to banks for deposits under the penalty of discontinuance of the banks. Sec. 7 makes it the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to place a Receiver in any bank detected in certifying checks good when the drawer has not deposited a sufficient amount to meet it, and to proceed to wind up the bank. Secs. 8, 9, and 10 relate to the destruction of worn and mutilated notes and the issue of new ones in their stead. Sec. 11 provides that no public or private corporation, other than a banking corporation authorized by law, no firm or individual, shall make or issue any note as promise to pay to be used as a circulating medium. The penalty for so doing is a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Sec. 12, 13, and 14 provide for the issue of 365 forty-year gold bonds of the denominations of $100 and upwards, interchangeable for legal tenders at the Treasury and Sub-Treasuries of the United States. Sec. 15 provides for the issue of legal-tenders temporarily upon any gold bonds of the United States when presented for that purpose in sums of $10,000 at the Sub-Treasuries in New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, or such other cities as the Secretary may direct, to be returned again, less interest, on presentation of the same amount in legal-tenders. Sec. 16 exempts the bonds issued under this act from taxation, either State, municipal, or local.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—The House Committee on Appropriations has finally acted on eleven of the general appropriation bills, and the remaining one of the series—namely, for sundry civil expenses—is now undergoing consideration. The Army and Navy Appropriation bills have passed both Houses, and have been returned to the Committee on Appropriations upon Senate amendments. The Fortification bill has become a law. The Legislative, Judicial, and Executive bill has passed the House, and is now in the Senate. The Indian bill is before the House. The Military Academy, Deficiency, Post-Office, and Consular and Diplomatic bills have been reported to the House, but remain to be acted upon. A Pension bill, River and Harbor bill, and Sundry Civil Expenses bill are yet to be reported.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

CONFISCATION OF THE SLIDELL PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—The Supreme Court to-day decided the confiscation case relating to the Slidell property and several other similar cases, holding that the proceedings in the District Court, in pursuance of which the property was sold, were regular, and passed a full and indefeasible title to the purchasers, and so, notwithstanding the subsequent repeal of the law under which the proceedings took place, the decree of the Circuit Court, which reversed the decree of the District Court, was therefore reversed. Justice Strong delivered the opinion. Justice Clifford dissented.

THE 20 PER CENT CASES

were also decided, the Court holding that the act increasing compensation in the Civil Service applied to all in that service in the City of Washington, but not outside of it who were employed by an officer of the Government authorized to contract for their services and to fix compensation. One case, that of a plate-printer in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, was held not to be within the act, because he did piece-work and employed another party to do his work. One case was also thrown out because the party was employed in a Government cemetery outside of the city. Justice Swayne read a dissenting opinion, concurred in by the Chief Justice and Justice Davis, holding that none of the parties were entitled to the extra pay voted, because the year for which it was allowed was nearly exhausted when the act passed, and it was for that reason a gratuity instead of a compensation.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RAILROAD-GRANT REVIVED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—The Senate to-day passed a bill to revive and continue certain grants of land made in Minnesota in aid of the construction of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. The extension of time for the completion of the road is for two years, and the bill further provides that the State of Minnesota may annex such conditions to the grant of these lands to the Railroad Company as it may deem proper to secure the rights, convenience, and interests of its citizens, with a provision that the rights of actual settlers who have,

(See Fifth Page.)

FOREIGN.

European Politics Discussed in the English Lords.

Britannia to Play the Part of the Peacemaker.

The Spanish National Troops Enter Bilbao.

The Internationals Again Organizing for Work in Paris.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 4.—It is announced to-day that the relinquishment of the position of Liberal "whip" by Sir Robert Peel will be only temporary.

LONDON, May 4.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Russell, in view of the embittered feelings between France and Germany, moved that copies of the correspondence with those Powers be called for, and asked what the course of the British Government would be in the event of a rupture between them. Lord Derby believed that the peace of the immediate future was safe, and he trusted in the influence of time. England, he said, would do everything to maintain the peace short of embroiling herself in a struggle in which she is not nationally interested. She would regard absolute treaties as open questions, and faithfully adhere to her engagements of late years.

Lord Russell withdrew the motion calling for the papers in Oregon boundary and Fenian raid questions. He said that the British people felt that the honor of England had been touched in the Washington Treaty negotiations, the national character lowered, and the national interests jeopardized. An opinion generally existed in favor of compensation to the Canadian sufferers by the Fenian raids. He did not apprehend a repetition of these errors, but trusted that Great Britain would never seem afraid to risk anything in the assertion of her just rights.

The Conservative candidate for Wakefield, Yorkshire, has been returned to Parliament.

LONDON, May 4.—The *Standard* says editorially that Lord Russell's protest against the Washington Treaty is welcome, though tardy.

LONDON, May 5.—A great strike of the miners in the Durham collieries is in progress. It is estimated that 50,000 men are out of employment thereby.

The *Daily News*, referring to the Parliamentary debate yesterday, deprecates the reopening of the Washington Treaty controversy, and praises Lord Derby's silence on the subject.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 4.—Marshal Serrano entered Bilbao on Saturday. There is great rejoicing here over the deliverance of the city. On Saturday evening there was a general illumination. The municipal authorities have sent congratulatory dispatches to Serrano and Concha. Additional dispatches from Bilbao state that parties of Carlists are surrendering, in the hope of an amnesty. The main body, however, is retreating in disorder in the direction of the Province of Guipescoa. Bilbao is resuming its wonted appearance, and trade is reviving. The obstructions that were placed in the River Nervion, to prevent the approach of the Government war-vessels, have been removed.

Yesterday, a priest who was lately discharged from the lunatic asylum, where he had been an inmate, attempted to assassinate Senor Py Margall. He shot at Margall, and, missing him, shot himself fatally.

MADRID, May 4.—The main body of Carlists is at Ripall under Prince Alphonse. Don Carlos is at Durango.

Marshal Serrano is expected at Madrid on Saturday next. The inhabitants of Bilbao were without bread during the last week of the siege.

The Republican troops have been victorious in several skirmishes in Andalusia, Valencia, and New Castile.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, May 4.—A Paris letter-writer says: "Evidently difficulties are fast closing in about us, and every day we have some fresh cause for reflecting upon the insecurity of the moment. The spirit which animated the Commune is very far from being crushed. The same men are once more organizing for another attempt; and, just as they did before, in 1848 and in 1871, societies of workingmen are formed in each arrondisement under the direction of District Committees, which take their orders from the Central Committee. The next step is to bind men, by making them *solidaires* in all dangers and benefits, and by the element of secrecy which is always attractive to the uneducated. The members of the society who have work are privately taxed, and one-half of the proceeds is added to the sinking fund reserved for the war budget. The rest goes to aid those who are out of work and in distress. Just before the war, matters had reached the stage where we find them to-day, and Creusot was selected as the best point for beginning the strikes. The difficulties then caused made possible the 4th of September. This time the strikes are to be encouraged in Paris. Certainly that septennat must come to an end one day or other, and the belief that it will not last long gives the chiefs of the International an opportunity for saying that it will be succeeded by another Commune."

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, May 4.—Much joy was manifested by the citizens of Lisbon over the entry into Bilbao of the Spanish Republican troops. Crowds of people, headed by bands of music, paraded the streets shouting "Bilbao and Liberty."

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, May 4.—A serious riot has occurred in the French settlement at this place. A mob of Chinese made an attack upon the residents of that quarter, and sacked and burned several of their buildings. The police fired on the rioters, killing several. The Chinese assign as the reason for the attack that the French were constructing a road which interfered with their cemetery.

FIJI.

LONDON, May 4.—Intelligence has been received from Fiji that the King and his people unanimously favor the cession of the Islands to Great Britain.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 4.—The Czar to-day received visits from Gens. Von Moltke and Manteuffel. Prince Gortschakoff held a conference with Prince Bismarck.

The betrothal of the Russian Grand Duke Vladimir and the Duchess Marie, of Mecklenburg, was promulgated yesterday.

ITALY.

ROME, May 4.—The Pope held a Consistory yesterday for the appointment of Bishops. Among the appointments were several to Australian dioceses, and Bishop Crinnon to the Diocese of Hamilton, Canada.

HAZING.

Eighty-one Students Suspended by the University Faculty.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 4.—The Faculty of the University, after a five hours' meeting, this evening suspended thirty-nine sophomores and forty-two freshmen for the same offense for which the six men were suspended last week. On account of the limited means and mature age of most of the young men the suspension continues only until September, when they will be received back on condition of passing the usual examinations, and signing a written assurance that they will hereafter abstain from hazing and interference in the government of the University, the presentation of their petition being considered an interference. The lightness of the punishment is approved of by all, although regrets are expressed that, under the circumstances, any was considered necessary.

—The Hon. Dorion, Minister of Justice in the Dominion Government, has been elected Batonnier of the Montreal Bar by 50 majority.

PROF. SWING.

The First Day of His Trial.

Dr. Patterson's Reply to Prof. Patton's Protest.

The Accused Is Called on to Plead and Submits His Defense.

He Declares That He Is a New School Presbyterian.

How the Church Is Quietly Slipping Away from Some Old Doctrines.

Some Members Want a Committee on Conference.

And Believe the Trouble Can Be Settled at Once.

But Both Accuser and Accused Demur to This.

Prof. Patton Wants a Continuance Since Mr. Collier Is Away.

Affidavits of Ministers as to What Collier Said—Shorey's Rebutting Letter.

Testimony to Show Collier No Unitarian.

MORNING SESSION.

The Chicago Presbytery met in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Twenty-first street and Indiana avenue, at half-past 10 o'clock, for the purpose of trying Prof. Swing upon the charges of heresy and unfaithfulness preferred against him by the Rev. Dr. Patton. The Moderator, the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, occupied the chair, and

THERE WERE PRESENT

the Revs. Dr. R. W. Patterson, L. J. Halsey, A. Swazey, F. L. Patton, W. C. Young, A. H. Dean, J. V. Downs, J. M. Fairs, W. M. Blackham, E. W. Barrett, G. C. Meyers, W. Forsythe, W. J. Wood, John Covert, E. R. Davis, E. L. Hurd, W. P. Browne, E. Scofield, J. B. McClure, J. Munroe Gibson, J. H. Taylor, Joseph H. Burns, A. Mitchell, J. H. Trowbridge, J. H. Walker, M. M. Wakeman, J. McLeod, W. R. Downs, J. T. Mathews, P. Cardin, C. L. Thompson, C. Wisner, D. J. Burrell, A. E. Kittredge, Glen Wood, L. H. Reid, Jacob Post, E. H. Curtis, David Swing, D. S. Johnson, William Broteston, James Harrison, R. K. Wharter.

THE LAYMEN.

The roll of churches and their lay representatives was next called, and the following responded: First Church, J. A. Otis; Second Church, J. S. Gould; Third Church, J. M. Horton; Fourth Church, O. H. Lee; Fifth Church, Elijah Smith; Eighth Church, J. E. Fay; Jefferson Avenue Church, Tuthill King; Grace Church, George H. Frost; Ashland Avenue Church, F. A. Riddle; Westminster Church, J. D. Wallace; Evanston Church, A. L. Winne; Hyde Park Church, H. A. Hopkins; Highland Park Church, S. B. Williams; Lake Forrest Church, D. R. Holt; Manteno Church, C. A. Spring; Homewood Church, J. Caldwell; Joliet Central Church, R. E. Barber; Maywood Church, J. H. Hurlburt; Reunion Church, A. H. Merrill; Englewood Church, A. Drysdale; Dunton Church, W. H. Dunton; Fullerton Avenue Church, Morton Lewis; Ninth Church, George H. Leonard; Joliet First Church, W. P. Caton; Wilmington Church, William Hart; Peotone Church, Henry Marsden. In addition to these, there were about 200 spectators, principally ladies, who occupied seats outside the Presbyters, the latter sitting in the body of a semicircle.

The proceedings were opened by spending a few moments in silent prayer, and then the Moderator asked God that the spirit of a true Christian brotherhood might be spread over the assembly, that He would be with them, and guide them to just conclusions.

ALTERNATES.

The business opened by Dr. Patterson enquiring whether Mr. Caton, of the Joliet First Church, and several others who had given in their names as representing churches, represented their sessions for the first time in this meeting of the Presbytery, or were alternates?

Mr. McLeod said this was the first time Mr. Caton had been present, since the regular delegate was not able to come.

Dr. Patterson knew nothing at all in regard to the attitude of the brethren with reference to the pending trial, but, as he understood the statements of the digest, the decisions of the General Assembly covered two points relative to alternates. First, the question whether they might take the places of principals, and, when a brother returned, change back and forth during the same sessions; and, second, whether an alternate might be admitted when the principal had taken his seat during the same meeting. The decision was that in case the principal had taken his seat, the alternate could not relieve him during that assembly.

Prof. Patton did not understand the question as applying to the Presbytery. The question had come before them at a recent meeting, and it was shown, after a trial had begun, it was improper for parties to enter,—that was, after evidence had been taken,—but it was perfectly proper that they enter now.

Dr. Pattersen remarked that a reference to the digest would settle the point.

Mr. McLeod had read the decision, and it seemed to him to accord with the views of Dr. Patterson, but he did not think it applied to the case before the Presbytery.

Dr. Patterson defended his position. The object in making the decision was that no advantage might be taken by Presbyteries sending a principal and then another to take his place, in order to carry some point. When the principal had once taken his seat, he should hold it until the end of the session.

A PRECEDENT.

Mr. Wood read a decision from the proceedings of the General Assembly of 1827, which was to the effect that a construction of the Constitution which allowed Commissioners to hold seats and then resign them to others was erroneous. The trial had not begun when Mr. Horton, of the Third Church, was admitted, and it seemed to him plain that Mr. Caton could sit as the representative of the First Church of Joliet.

The Moderator said the trial had strictly been entered upon. It was true no evidence had been taken, and, in an equitable view of the matter, there might be no objection to any brother's taking the place of another; yet it seemed to him that it might be insisted that, having entered upon the trial, the jury should not be changed.

Mr. McLeod thought, if the trial had begun, the Presbytery had transcended the book, which said distinctly, under the caption of "Process against a Bishop or Clergyman":

> When complaint is laid before the Presbytery, it must be reduced to writing, and nothing further is to be done at the first meeting, unless by consent of parties, than giving the minister a full copy of the charges, with the names of the witnesses annexed, and citing all parties and their witnesses to appear and be heard at the next meeting, which meeting shall not be sooner than ten days after such citation.

If the court had been constituted, and the charge given to the prosecutor and to the Presbytery, they had gone beyond the book, and he took it that the trial was now begun, or would be when the prosecutor and Presbytery should have been charged.

PROF. PATTON

moved that Mr. Caton, and as many others as desired to have their names entered on the roll, be accorded the privilege. While it was true that the announcement had been made that the court was about to sit in a judicial capacity, that announcement was premature. Strictly speaking, the trial had not begun, and would not begin until issue joined. No issue had been joined, and would not be until the accused pleaded to the allegations. When he had done so, issue was joined on a matter of fact, and then all the Presbytery had to do was to try whether the fact set forth could be proved. It was perfectly proper that no one should sit after issue was joined.

Mr. Walker asked if the motion was in order.

The Moderator did not think it a question of order. He desired the Presbytery to settle it by vote.

Mr. Halsey felt that the reading of the rule admonishing the Presbytery that they were about passing into a judicial body—to act as a Court of the Lord Jesus Christ—at the last meeting, was premature, as the body was not quite ready for it. They were not in trial yet, but only preparing for it, and the moment the preliminaries were arranged it would be the duty of the Moderator to again admonish the Court.

Several delegates called for the question on the motion.

Mr. Walker insisted that the motion was not in order, and appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The Chair was sustained.

Mr. Ely thought it was fair to both parties to allow the applicants for seats to take them.

Dr. Patterson was inclined to think that it would be more in accordance with the equities of the case to admit members to the court up to the time when issue was joined.

THEY ARE LET IN.

The question was then put on the motion to admit them, and it was unanimously agreed to.

Dr. Swazey gave notice that he and others would enter a protest, before the case closed, to the form of the charges and specifications.

The Rev. Mr. Gibson, of the Second Church, was then asked the usual "constitutional questions" in order to make him a full member of the Presbytery, he having recently been received by letter.

The Moderator then asked if there was any more miscellaneous business.

THE REPLY TO THE PROTEST.

Dr. Patterson said, if it was in order, he would read the report of the Committee appointed to answer the protest of Prof. Patton.

No objection being made, he read the subjoined document:

> The Committee appointed to draw up an answer to the protest of Prof. F. L. Patton and others, submit the following:
>
> The protest presented by Prof. F. L. Patton and others was surprising to this body, inasmuch as the protesters had seemed to acquiesce cheerfully in the action against which the protest is directed.
>
> The protest is directed against the action of the Presbytery in entertaining the recommendations of the Judicial Committee, with reference to the charges and specifications tabled by Prof. Patton against the Rev. David Swing, in so far as these recommendations relate to the relevancy and definiteness of the specifications. It will suffice to notice very briefly the reasons assigned for the protest:
>
> *First*—It is alleged that there is nothing in the Book of Discipline providing for the appointment of a Judicial Committee; and it seems to be assumed, though it is not affirmed, that the General Rule for Judicatories, No. 41, does not authorize the Judicial Committee to recommend that the prosecutor should be required to make his charges or specifications more definite.
>
> But, although there is nothing in our Book of Discipline that requires the appointment of a Judicial Committee, it is specifically provided for in Rule 41 of the General Rules for Judicatories recommended by the General Assembly for the adoption of the inferior Judicatories. These rules were adopted by this Presbytery after the reunion of the Church at its meeting in October, 1871, and under Rule 41 the Moderator had appointed a Judicial Committee before the charges of Prof. Patton were introduced. It is made "the duty of the Judicial Committee" to digest and arrange all the papers, and to prescribe, under the direction of the Judicatory, the whole order of the proceedings. "To digest" is "to dispose in due method," that is, to put in proper form for trial, or at least to consider and suggest to the Judicatory the form required by the rules of the Church. Accordingly, the Judicial Committee of the General Assembly, whose duties correspond closely with those of our Judicial Committee, has often recommended not only the issuing of cases brought before them, but the dismissal of appeals and complaints, on grounds of informality. See New Digest, "Appeals" and "Complaints." Also Baird's Digest. If, moreover, it should be held that the Judicial Committee is not bound in "duty" to recommend that charges and specifications referred to them should be made more definite, if they deem them not sufficiently explicit, there is still nothing in the nature of their office to *forbid* that they should make such recommendations, and the Judicatory is at liberty, if they choose, to accept their report and to act upon it, within the limits of the Constitution.
>
> *Second*—It is alleged that the recommendations of the Judicial Committee in the present case were of the nature of a demurrer in civil courts, which should be made by the defendant. But the Presbytery, in such cases, is Grand Jury, Court, and Petit Jury, all in one; and its first duty is to see that the charges and specifications are conformed to the Constitution and the decisions of the higher courts, both as to substance and form, before consenting to consider them as a court; and this, whether the accused party is present and demurs or not. In Book of Discipline, Chap. 1, Sec. 4, it is said that "nothing ought to be considered by any Judicatory as an offense, or admitted as matter of accusation, which cannot be proved to be such from Scripture, or from the regulations and practice of the Church founded on Scripture, and which does not involve those evils which discipline is intended to prevent." The Judicatory has, therefore, the right, and is bound, to judge in regard to the character of charges and specifications, before "admitting them as matter of accusation." In Book of Discipline, Chap. 4, Sec. 8, and in the decisions of 1779 and 1824, New Digest, page 194, it is required that Judicatories shall "not receive or judge of any charge but such as shall be seasonably reduced to a specialty in the complaint laid before them," and that "all charges for heresy should be as definite as possible," even to the specification of the particular passage of Scripture or the Confession, that are supposed to be impugned. But if the Presbytery is bound to require that charges and specifications be explicit, the Judicial Committee may recommend that this order be taken. And in so doing neither the Committee nor the Presbytery acts as counsel for the accused, but both use proper diligence, before an accusation is admitted, to secure the performance of a duty, prescribed by our Constitution, without any intimation whatever on either side as to the truth or justice of the charges and specifications.
>
> *Third*—The third reason of the protesters seems to assume that only the defendant, or his counsel, has a right to question the legality of the charges and specifications, which has been shown to be an error.
>
> *Fourth*—The fourth reason of the Presbytery is that the Book of Discipline, Chap. 5, Sec. 8, cuts off all business at the first meeting, unless with the consent of parties, except giving a copy of the charges with the names of the witnesses to the accused, and citing all parties to appear at a subsequent meeting. But it is plain, especially after comparing Discipline, Chap. 4, Sec. 5, with the chapter and section appealed to by the Presbyters, that that section refers only to action after the charges have been legally entertained and the Court has been charged in its judicial capacity. Nothing further is to be done towards the judicial investigation of the charges, "at the first meeting (unless by consent of parties) than giving the minister a free copy of the charges," &c. But this surely does not forbid that the Presbytery should previously determine whether or not the complaint should be admitted; that is, whether or not it will give the prosecutor leave to prosecute his charges. In the present case the prosecutor was permitted to read his charges and specifications, but they were not admitted by the Judicatory "as a matter of accusation" until the final report of the Judicial Committee was adopted. At that point the Judicatory, in the sense of the book, "entered upon the consideration" of the charges; in other words, the complaint was then legally before the Presbytery for judicial inquiry, and nothing further was done at that meeting by the court in its judicial capacity, "than giving the minister a full copy of the charges," etc. Besides, no objection was made to the preliminary action of the Presbytery, by either party, on the ground afterward defined by the protestors. So that the parties may be fairly regarded as having given their consent to the procedure of the Presbytery. If, moreover, the construction given by the protestors to Discipline, Chap. 5, Sec. 8, be correct, they themselves were out of order in presenting their protest "at the first meeting," and thus after the court was duly organized and charged by the Moderator.
>
> *Fifth*—The protestors allege as their fifth and last reason that the Book of Discipline, Chap. 5, Sec. 12, provides that the importance of the charges shall not be determined until the witnesses are heard. But the Judicial Committee did not recommend, nor did the Presbytery decide, anything whatever in regard to "the importance of the charges." The action complained of had respect solely to the indefiniteness of the specifications.
>
> Besides, the inference of the protestors from the passage in the Book of Discipline to which they appeal does not seem to be warranted by the language of the book, for it is provided in Discipline, Chap. 1, Sec. 4, already quoted, that the Judicatory "shall not admit anything as a matter of accusation which cannot be proved to be such from Scripture, or from the regulations of the Church, founded on Scripture." The Judicatory is therefore bound to reject certain classes of charges *in limine* as not entitled to judicial consideration. But then after charges have been entertained as in appearance sufficiently important to be investigated it may appear from the testimony of witnesses or other evidence that they are not well founded. If, however, on hearing the witnesses, the charges still appear important, and seem to be well supported, the Judicatory shall proceed as the section directs. This construction preserves the harmony of the Book of Discipline with itself, while that of the protesters brings its different provisions into conflict with one another, and would oblige us to conclude that no Judicatory may reject even the most frivolous or indefinite charges on any ground whatever.
>
> All which is respectfully submitted.
>
> R. W. PATTERSON,

Prof. Patton moved that the answer be admitted to record.

After some discussion this motion was withdrawn, and another to "accept and adopt the report" was agreed to.

COUNSEL FOR DEFENSE.

Mr. Noyes (counsel for Mr. Swing)—The notification about the protest that is to be entered against the indictment would seem to call for some statement on the part of the defense as to the views and position of the accused in regard to the indictment, and, as preliminary to a motion which I desire to make at the conclusion of certain statements which I wish to submit in reference to the indictment, it would be proper for me to present them.

NOT NOW.

Prof. Patton did not wish to interrupt the brother, but he submitted that any statement which the defense chose to make in pleading to the charge would be proper, and the house would hear it; but he had some doubt as to the propriety of making such a statement as Mr. Noyes seemed to be about to make, at that stage of the proceedings. It seemed to him that the true course was to inquire whether the citations had been served, and then to proceed in order.

The Moderator reminded Mr. Noyes that the Presbytery had not yet entered on business as a Judicatory, and, if he understood the drift of his (Noyes') remarks, they would be more proper after the body had formally entered upon the trial in a judicial capacity.

Mr. Noyes then folded up a ponderous mass of manuscript, which he had laid on the Moderator's desk, preparatory to reading it, and took his seat.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Mr. Reed moved that the ministers present not belonging to the Presbytery be invited to sit as corresponding members.

Mr. Noyes objected, since it would give such persons a right to speak upon matters which came before the house.

The Moderator did not think it would be improper to allow them to sit.

Mr. Trowbridge asked if it was understood that those who were admitted under the motion were to cease sitting as corresponding members after the body passed into a court.

Dr. Patterson moved as an amendment that they be invited to sit as corresponding members except when the Presbytery was acting in its judicial capacity.

Prof. Patton thought it was an unusual thing for objections to be raised to according a privilege sanctioned by the rules. It was true the Presbytery had a right to exclude the ministers, and to limit their rights; but it would be unprecedented if it were done, and he thought the Presbytery should look at the matter carefully, lest, in taking such a step, they became guilty of a breach of courtesy. They would hardly assume that the brethren were going to injure or prejudice the case. It was not at all unlikely that the accused might find some friends among those present, and it would be a very singular thing to cut them off. He never knew of its having been done.

Mr. Noyes said if he had positive assurance that every one admitted to the privilege would give his voice and influence wholly to the side of the accused he should still object.

Mr. Halsey remarked that the moment the body passed into a judicial capacity there was no longer indiscriminate debate, and hence there would be no difficulty.

Dr. Patterson would not hold a moment to this amendment, if it were understood that the privileges of the court would be used by only members of it.

Mr. Faris inquired if he had ever known the rule of exclusion to be enforced.

Dr. Patterson rejoined that he was not familiar with judicial proceedings. He had formerly belonged to a church that very seldom had such a thing as a trial. [Laughter.]

The amendment was withdrawn, and the motion of Dr. Patton was agreed to, with but one negative vote.

THE TRIAL BEGINS.

The Moderator—We will now enter upon the trial, and the Moderator would remind the Presbytery that we are about to pass to the business assigned for trial, and enjoin on the members present to recollect and regard their high character as judges of a court of Jesus Christ, and the solemn duty in which they are about to act. I presume the first inquiry is whether the Stated Clerk has issued the citations.

The Stated Clerk replied that he had issued them to all the persons named as witnesses.

The Moderator—The next thing in order will be for the Moderator to ask Prof. Swing, the respondent in the case, to plead.

READING THE CHARGES.

Mr. Noyes said it would be proper to read the charges first; but, as every one was pretty familiar with them, and the reading was simply a formality, he moved that it be dispensed with.

Mr. Wood did not think, when the book said the charges must be read, that the reading could be waived. How would other questions be affected by waiver? Could the Constitution be set aside by a vote?

Dr. Patterson said it was not competent for the Presbytery to waive the rule, but, if it were done by unanimous consent, he did not see that there could be any objection to it.

Mr. Reed moved as an amendment that the charges alone be read.

The amendment was agreed to, and the Clerk read, as follows:

> *Charge First*—The Rev. David Swing, being a minister of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, and a member of the Presbytery of Chicago, has not been zealous and faithful in maintaining the truths of the Gospel; and has not been faithful and diligent in the exercise of the public duties of his office as such minister.
>
> *Charge Second*—The Rev. David Swing, being a minister of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, and a member of the Presbytery of Chicago, does not sincerely receive and adopt the Confession of Faith of this Church as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. Noyes desired to speak to the charges—to bring to the notice of the Court some of the many reasons which might be adduced to support a motion to quash the indictment which, with such laborious toil, the prosecutor had drawn up against the accused. In both the charges presented, and in all, or nearly all, the specifications under them there was such a——

Mr. Ely rose to a point of order. He believed that, in the order of procedure adopted by the body, after reading the charges, the defendant had to plead. If Mr. Noyes was entering a demurrer, he had nothing to say, but unless such were the case, the body was not acting in accordance with the rules of procedure. The charges having been read, the defendant should either demur or plead guilty or not guilty.

Mr. Noyes presumed it was in order for him to make a statement, with the view of showing the attitude of the defendant in regard to the pending indictment, and to prepare the way for him to enter his plea, which he (Noyes) would move that he have leave to do, when he had concluded his statement.

Mr. Ely said a point of order could not be debated, and read from the Discipline to sustain his position.

A Presbyter asked if Mr. Ely was arguing as counsel for the prosecutor.

Mr. Patton remarked that he would be obliged to make the same exceptions presented by Mr. Ely. While he wished to afford the accused every facility, the rule was very explicit, and it was perfectly proper to call upon him (Swing) at that time to say whether he was guilty or not; and then, in connection with this plea, to argue to strike out any or all of the specifications, or argue on any action he might desire. He was sorry to interrupt the counsel, but thought his remarks were entirely out of order.

The Moderator felt that he was compelled to sustain the point of order by the language of the book. At the same time, he hoped that the Presbytery would allow him to say that, if Prof. Swing, through his counsel, made a response "guilty" or "not guilty" to the charges, it would seem to him that statements of the character of an answer should be allowed to be made. The book did not prescribe the exact language or form in which he should plead, and if Mr. Noyes was about to plead substantially, it seemed to him that an accompanying statement should be permitted.

Mr. Ely remarked that if the plea were made first there would be no objection.

After some quibbling, the Moderator decided that a definite plea should be made, and then a statement could be made by counsel.

Mr. Noyes said the statement he wished to make was only in part an answer to the charges, and preparatory to a plea, which the accused would ask permission to enter when he (Noyes) got through, and he presumed that in that form there could be no objection to his making the statement.

Dr. Patterson did not see that the point of order was good, unless it was insisted that a very rigid construction should be put upon the rules of procedure. The remarks were introductory to the pleading. Still, if the prosecutor was unwilling to admit them as a part of the answer of the accused, he had the right to demand that they be excluded.

LET HIM PLEAD.

Mr. Kittredge thought they were wasting time. It seemed a very simple thing. The accused or his counsel could say "guilty" or "not guilty," and then go on with his remarks. That course would satisfy all, and prevent a discussion about "strict, rigid construction."

Prof. Patton—The simple question is whether there is an issue to try. Prof. Swing may say: "I confess it is all true." Then there is no trial, and the Presbytery may pass its verdict. He may say: "It is not true," in which case there is an issue of fact to be tried. We wish simply a categorical answer to the question: "Guilty or not guilty?" and the order of procedure laid down in the book makes provision for nothing else, and the report of the committee makes provision for nothing else. The counsel for the accused will have every opportunity to make all the speech he desires, and if Prof. Swing wishes to make any statement in connection with his answer, of course I have no objection. I simply submit that this is not the time, and these not the circumstances under which it is proper for Mr. Noyes to speak.

A Presbyter remarked that all the "talk" was out of order.

The Moderator was not familiar with trials, and really did not know what to do. Under a strict and rigid construction of the terms of the book, he must call upon the respondent for a categorical answer to the charges, and after such answer he would permit statements to be made. If anybody wished to appeal from that decision they could do so.

Mr. Hurd did so, because the article in question did not state at what stage of the proceedings the accused should be called upon to plead.

Mr. Noyes, in order to settle the matter, would not make his statement, and he moved that the accused have leave to plead to the indictment.

The decision of the Chair was sustained by an almost unanimous vote.

PLEAD.

The Moderator—It now becomes the duty of the accused to reply, whether he confesses or denies the charges, and he may accompany such reply with any statements he desires to make.

PROF. SWING'S STATEMENT.

Prof. Swing then approached the Moderator's seat, and as he stepped on the platform the audience applauded loudly.

The Moderator—The Moderator must call the audience to order. I think they will appreciate that, in an assembly of this kind, in which we are sitting in a judicial capacity, it is entirely inappropriate for members of the Judicatory, and certainly still more for those who are not, to indulge in any expression of feeling of this kind. I hope silence will be observed in the future.

Prof. Swing—I wish to state, Mr. Moderator, that the form in which I shall bring my case forward is one about which I have great doubt, as I have had no conferences, and feel that I can only read my statement by a sort of charity on the part of the accuser.

The Professor then read as follows:

To the Members of the Chicago Presbytery:

Called upon in the outset of these proceedings to enter my plea to the charges and specifications presented by Francis L. Patton, I beg permission to submit the following: I object to the charges as too vague and as embracing no important offense, yet, not wishing to raise any technical objections, I enter the plea of "Not guilty." I admit the extracts from sermons and writings, but I would ask the Presbytery to consider the entire essays or whole discourses from which the extracts are made. I avow myself to be what, before the late union, was styled

A NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN,

and deny myself to have come into conflict with any of the Evangelical Calvinistic doctrines of the denomination with which I am connected, and I beg permission to enter as a part of my plea the following statements: 1. Regarding my relations to the Liberal Churches. 2. Regarding my relation to the Presbyterian Church. Of these I shall speak in their order.

THE LECTURES.

By way of explaining the quantity of the public offense I will state that of fifteen lectures delivered in this city for benevolent purposes all but two were on behalf of the Evangelical Churches, and, in all cases but one, remuneration was declined. Hence the spirit that prompted such lectures must have been not any marked partiality for the so-called liberal societies. This much as to the quantity of the alleged offense. Upon the quality of the conduct I would submit the following observations:

1. There is no valuable theory of life except that of

GOOD WILL TOWARD ALL MEN.

It is only upon the basis of a wide friendship anyone can live well the few years of this existence, and hence to decline to lecture on behalf of a Unitarian chapel would do no more harm to the mutual good will upon which society is founded than it would do good to an orthodox theology or harm to a liberal creed.

2. If the object of the Evangelical pulpit is to promulge its better truth, it can do so only so far as its ministry reveal a deep friendship toward all mankind, and so far as they unfurl the banner of their own love, while they are presuming to speak of the impartial love of their Divine Master. There remains no longer any power of authority in the pulpit. The time when the civil police drove a halting sinner into the true Church has disappeared, and the modern pulpit must communicate its ideas along the chords of friendship, and he will persuade the most men whose heart can gather up the largest and most diverse multitude into the grasp of his pure affections.

UNITARIANS NOT NECESSARILY DAMNED.

3. But let us come now to the grandest reason why a Presbyterian may express in many ways a kind regard for these so-called Liberal sects. The sin of the "lecture," as charged, must be based upon the assumption that the Unitarian sects are outcasts from God, having no hope in the life to come. The names of Channing, and Elliott, and Huntington, and Peabody, in the pulpits of that sect and the Christ-like lives of thousands in the congregations of that denomination, utterly exclude from my mind and my heart the most remote idea that in showing that brotherhood any kindness, I am offering indirect approval to persons outside the pale of the Christian religion and hope. The idea that these brethren are doomed to wrath beyond the tomb I wholly repudiate. It is, indeed, my conviction that they do not hold as correct a version of the Gospel as that announced by the Evangelical Alliance a few years ago, yet I am just as certain that the blessed Lord does not bestow his forgiveness and grace upon the mind that possesses the most accurate information, but upon the heart that loves and trusts Him. It is possible that the venerable Dr. Hodge, of Princeton, holds a more truthful view of Jesus than may be held by the distinguished Peabody, who has just lectured from his Unitarian standpoint before the Calvinists in the Union Theological Seminary, but we can point to nothing in the Bible that would indicate that Heaven is to be given to only the one of these two giants who may possess the clearer apprehension of a truth. It may be assumed that God grants the world salvation only on account of the expiatory atonement made by a Redeemer, but that God will grant this salvation to only those who fully apprehend this fact, is an idea not to be entertained for an instant, for this would

GIVE HEAVEN ONLY TO PHILOSOPHERS,

and indeed only to those of this small class who shall have made no intellectual mistake. Looking upon the multitudes who need this salvation, and seeing that they are composed of common men, women, and children who know nothing of the distinctions of formal theology, we cannot but conclude that paradise is not to be a reward of scholarship, but of a loving, obedient faith in Jesus Christ.

When we remember these things, and recall that Dr. Isaac Watts was accused of being a Unitarian, so difficult often is it to perceive the dividing line, we cannot for a moment place these persons called Unitarians outside the great and generous love of the Savior. I stand ready, therefore, at all times to express toward these sects a friendship not only human, and wise, and social, but also Christian.

A HARMONY OF LOVE, NOT VIEWS.

The harmony existing between all these brethren and myself is not a harmony of views in the mind, but a harmony of love in the soul. They each and all know that I differ widely from them, but this they and I know: that only the most gentlemanly treatment in public and private will we all receive always from each other. Much as I love Presbyterianism, a love inherited from all my ancestors, if on account of it, it were necessary for me to state in the least my good will toward all sects, I should refuse to purchase the Presbyterian name at so dear a price.

THE SECOND POINT

to be alluded to was my relations to Presbyterianism. A distinction evidently exists between Presbyterianism as formulated in past times and Presbyterianism *actual*. A creed is only the highest wisdom of a particular time and place. Hence, as in States, there is always a quiet slipping away from old laws without any waiting for a formal repeal, as some of the old statutes of Connecticut are lying dead, not by any legal death, but by long emaciation and final utter neglect of friend and foe; so in all formulated creeds, Catholic or Protestant, there is a gradual, but constant, decay of some article or word which was once promulged amid great pomp and circumstance. And yet no Church is willing to confess its past folly and repeal the injurious or untrue. All, Catholic and Protestant, simply agree to remain silent.

THE CONFESSION OF FAITH.

In the Presbyterian Confession of Faith there are about 200 formulas of truth, or supposed truth. It is a wonderful argument in favor of this compendium that not one-tenth of these have been found false to the Bible or false to the welfare of society. To designate these 200 as Calvinism is a gross injustice, for they are almost all only valuable truths, common to all churches, and gathered up from the sacred page.

But from a few statements out of this large number the *actual* Presbyterian Church has quietly passed away. Conventions cannot be called every few years to amend or repeal some one article. It would entail endless debate and expense, and perhaps promote wide discord thus to call from time to time a new Westminster Assembly. As the Christian world avoids a revision of the translation of the Bible because of the tumult such a new version would probably create among the sects, so each particular Church postpones as long as possible any formal modification of its historic statements of doctrine. But meanwhile

INDIVIDUAL MINDS CANNOT BE SLAVES;

they cannot suspend the use of their judgment and best common sense. Hence, unable to revoke any dangerous idea by law, the Presbyterian Church permits its clergy to distinguish the *actual* from the Church *historic*. To the Presbyterian Church actual I have thus far devoted my life, giving it what I possess of mind and heart.

DARK FATALISM.

Chief among the doctrines which our Church has passed by as being incorrect, or else an overdevelopment of Scriptural ideas, are all those formulas which look toward a dark fatalism or which destroy the human will, or indicate the damnation of some infant, or that God, for His own glory, foreordained a vast majority of the race to everlasting death. It has been my good or bad fortune to speak in public and in private to a large number of persons hostile to our Church, and in nearly all cases I have found their hostility based upon the doctrines indicated above, and in all ways, I have declared to them that the Presbyterian Church had left behind those doctrines, and that her religion was simply evangelical, and not, *par excellence*, the religion of despair. In my peculiar ministry a simple silence has not been sufficient. I have, therefore, at many times declared our denomination to be simply a Church of the common evangelical doctrines.

INFANT DAMNATION.

Besides the formulas of its books, our Church has suffered more than pen can record from the wild utterances of some of its great names, and from these it has been my frequent duty to try to separate her fair and sweeter present. There were ages when mothers wailed in awful agony over a dead infant because they had been taught that children "not a span long" were suffering on the hot floor of hell, and that each new-born infant was only a "lump of perdition;" and, under the awful lashing of these thoughts, mothers used to baptize their *dead-born* little ones, piteously beseeching God to ante-date the sacred rite. In the midst of this wail of infants damned, Luther himself says, "God pleaseth you when He crowns the unworthy; He ought not to displease you when He damns the innocent."

Against the doctrine of fatalism, as implied in the perfect independence of God's decree as to all human conduct, against the ultra form of human inability it has been my constant duty, as it seemed, to protest, and thus defend our Church from the influence of ideas so repudiated by modern thought. An eminent churchman, perhaps Luther, said "All things take place by the eternal and invariable will of God, who blasts and shatters in pieces the freedom of the will."

SALVATION BY FAITH.

Next to the baneful Calvinistic estimate of the will, comes the overstatement of the idea of salvation by faith all along through the Presbyterian history. Said Luther, "You see how rich is the Christian. Even if he would, he could not destroy his salvation by any sins, however grievous, unless he refuse to believe." "Be thou a sinner and sin boldly, still more boldly believe. From Christ no sin shall separate, though a thousand thousand times a day we should commit fornication and murder." In my ministry I have toiled the harder to unite faith and holiness, because of this dreadful page of history written down against the Calvinistic branches of the Protestant Church.

CAUSES OF INFIDELITY.

Next to the injury the Presbyterian Church has sustained from its errors as above mentioned, it has become a source of actual infidelity by its terrific doctrine of hell. Even to the day of Edwards, and since, the pictures of perdition have been such as at first, indeed, to frighten the multitude, but such as afterward to destroy the idea of God. Look where men might, it was perdition to all but his sect, and, to look upon other sects in the pains of hell, was to form a part of the happiness of the blessed. The faggot, the rack, and the boiling oil were a resort of potentates, for, if God was so glorying in the torment of heretics just beyond, it was a small matter if the Church tormented them slightly on this side the tomb. We need not disguise the fact, my brethren, that the dark side of Calvinism gave birth to infidelity in that age when the Church was narrow in its love, broad only in its damnation. But permit me to quote from one who has not been arraigned for bad teaching, but whose words have just been published by the American Tract Society,—Theodore Christlieb. He says: "It was the former century which prepared the way among ourselves for the prevalence of rationalism. Was it not the petrifaction of evangelical faith into dry forms of a dead orthodoxy? The sermons of that period were for the most part . . . . about Crypto-Calvinists, Syncredists, Synergists, Majorists, Antinomians, Osiandriandrians, Weigelians, and Arminians. . . . . At such a time, when a cold orthodoxy was almost everywhere substituted for living faith, when a slavish adherence to the Church's standards was put in place of a free inquiry into the sense of Scripture, and a fresh bondage to the letter was introduced, it became a simple necessity for energetic minds like Lessing to come to an open breach with traditional Protestantism. . . . Rationalism was right in contending for simple morality in opposition to a theoretic orthodoxy." "It must be confessed that the Church theology of the last century was chiefly to blame for the general apostasy from the ancient faith which then began. From the middle of the eighteenth century to the end of the first third of the nineteenth the chief authorities in pulpits and institutions of learning were promoters of rationalism. . . . . . For this spirit we theologians have only ourselves to thank. We are now reaping what we ourselves have sown."

Such are the words of a profound thinker who, to his fame as a thinker, adds a parallel fame of piety. Amid some of the unparalleled doctrines of our Church arose the intellectual revolt of the present times, and we can only check the progress of the evil by withdrawing the cause. It is an ominous fact that the liberal creed which the charges in this case so attack has sprung chiefly from that land which once lay wholly subject to the severe tenets of the Puritans.

A REASONABLE ORTHODOXY.

It seems to me the world is now fully ready for an orthodoxy that shall firmly, yet tenderly, preach all of the creed except its plain errors or dark views of God and man. Not one of you, my brethren, has preached the dark theology of Jonathan Edwards in your whole life. Nothing could induce you to preach it, and yet it is written down in your creed in dreadful plainness. Confess, with me, that our beloved Church has slipped away from the religion of despair, and has come unto Mount Sion, into the atmosphere of Jesus as He was in life and in death, full of love and forgiveness. And yet it is only in the narrow field just pointed out that I have in any way departed from the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church.

One of the most distinguished of our theological teachers in the East has just written: "There is not enough in that indictment to convict one of heresy. All these commotions only point to a time when sectarianism will disappear, and all Christians will meet on the platform of a common faith in one Christ and one Savior, and, fastening all their faith upon Him as a Redeemer, will cast off many of the forms which now perplex them."

HIS ARTICLES OF BELIEF.

Beloved brethren, I, holding the general creed as rendered by the former New School Theologians, I will, in addition to such a general statement, repeat to you articles of belief upon which I am willing to meet the educated world, and the skeptical world, and the sinful world, using my words in the evangelical sense: The inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, the Trinity, the divinity of Christ, the office of Christ as a mediator when grasped by an obedient faith, conversion by God's spirit, man's natural sinfulness, and the final separation of the righteous and wicked.

CONCLUSION.

I have now read before you an outline of my public method and of my Christian creed. It is for you to decide whether there is in me orthodox belief sufficient to retain me in your brotherhood. Having confessed everywhere that the value of a single life does not depend upon sectarian relations, but upon evangelical or Christian relations, I am perfectly willing to cross a boundary which I have often shown to be narrow; but, going from you, if such be your order at last, it is the evangelical Gospel I shall still preach, unless my mind should pass through undreamed of changes in the future.

From the prosecutor of this case I would not withhold my conviction that he has acted from a sense of duty; therefore, to him and to you all, brethren, I extend good-will, and hope that in a wisdom religious and fraternal you will be enabled to do what is right in the sight of God. Yours, with love,

DAVID SWING.

HE MUST PROCEED.

Prof. Patton—The proper course for the Presbytery to pursue is to enter upon the prosecution, unless there be some reason for arresting the proceedings at this point. I can only say that I could wish that such an arrest of proceedings might be proper, in view of the candid statement to which we have just listened. I do not feel, though I have listened very carefully to the reading of the paper, that I should be justified in doing anything else than proceeding to the prosecution of the case, and now Mr. Moderator, I desire to hand to the Clerk

AN AFFIDAVIT

of my own which he will be kind enough to read to the body, the reading of which will determine the course the Presbytery will pursue.

The Moderator supposed, if there was to be a rigid insisting upon the terms of the book, the examination of witnesses should be proceeded with.

Prof. Patton—That is not correct.

The Moderator was not intending to raise any objection to the affidavit. By common consent, it could be read.

The Clerk then read, as follows:

> In the matter of the complaint of the Rev. Francis L. Patton against the Rev. David Swing before the Presbytery of Chicago:
>
> Francis L. Patton, being duly sworn, deposes, and says, upon his information and belief, that Robert Laird Collier, who is named as a witness in support of the complaint, and resides in the City of Chicago, left his home, a short time before the meeting of this Presbytery, for a tour in Europe, expecting to be absent until next September, and, therefore, his testimony cannot be obtained at the present time.
>
> He further says that he had no knowledge or information of the matter mentioned in the first specification, under the second charge, until after he gave notice to the Presbytery of a purpose to present this complaint; that, a few days after that meeting, he heard a report purporting to come from the Rev. B. M. Hobson, of Kentucky, that Dr. Robert Collyer, of Unity Church, in this city, on the occasion of delivering a lecture in Cynthiana, Ky., during the last winter, had stated that he had received a letter from the Rev. David Swing with a declaration substantially the same as mentioned in said specification, and thereupon inquiry was made of Dr. Robert Collyer, who said, as deponent is informed, that he had never received any such statement, and had never been in Cynthiana; but about the same time he obtained this information he also heard that Dr. Robert Laird Collier had lectured during the late winter at Cynthiana, and for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the report the deponent addressed a letter to Mr. Hobson, and asked him to make a written statement of the facts, verified by oath, and in answer to such request he received an affidavit which is hereto attached, and submitted to the Presbytery.
>
> And this deponent further says that he is informed and believes that Dr. Collier before his departure from Chicago boxed up his papers and left them in store in some place unknown to the deponent, and that there is no person who has the right to permit an examination of the papers without the consent of Dr. Collier, and there has not been sufficient time to obtain such permission. And the deponent submits these facts to the Presbytery for the purpose of showing that the testimony of Dr. Collier is material; that it is not the fault of the deponent that the evidence cannot now be produced, and the grounds upon which the first specification under the second charge rests, and to enable the Presbytery to determine the proper action to be taken. (Signed) FRANCIS L. PATTON.
>
> Subscribed and sworn before me this 4th day of May, A. D. 1874.
>
> (Signed) FRANK E. OLIVER, Notary Public.

IS IT IN ORDER?

The Clerk began reading the affidavit attached, but was interrupted by Mr. Hurd, who rose to a point of order. Could the affidavit be read, as it contained statements of Mr. Collier to a third person? His point was that the paper or deposition was taken without the authority of the Presbytery.

Mr. Ely supposed the affidavit was introduced with the view of asking for a continuance of the case.

The Moderator remarked that no one could tell better what the purpose was than the person who presented it.

Dr. Patton said the object of introducing it was to show the necessity for a continuance.

Mr. Noyes inquired if there was any motion before the house.

The Moderator replied that a point of order had been raised in regard to the introduction of the paper.

Mr. Noyes wanted to know how the paper was submitted. Was it in support of any motion?

The Moderator said it was not.

Mr. Noyes urged, then, that it was out of order.

Mr. Wood remarked that it was presented by common consent.

The Moderator understood it to be out of order.

Mr. Noyes said if the prosecutor wished to make a motion to continue, it would be in order for the affidavit to be read, and for him (Patton) to speak to the motion. But he did not see how the document could otherwise come in unless as a matter of privilege.

The Moderator had given the prosecutor permission to speak, but, if objection were made to the introduction of the paper, he should withdraw that permission, because it was only by general consent that the presentation of the paper was proper. The next thing to do, under the rules, was to proceed to the examination of witnesses, and that would be done unless there was a motion for a continuance.

Dr. Patterson had consented to the introduction of the paper, supposing it was introductory to such a motion, and only on that ground, but he wished to know now what it was introduced for.

Prof. Patton wanted leave to explain.

Mr. Noyes said it was as introductory to a motion that he wished to make his statement, but he was overruled, and it did not seem to be proper that the prosecution should ask a privilege that was denied him.

The Moderator remarked that he (Noyes) had not been overruled. If he desired to present any further statement, he presumed there would be no objection to it. It would be satisfactory to know what the paper was introduced for, and if Prof. Patton would confine his remarks to that point, unless there were further objection, he would allow him to speak.

Prof. Patton wished it to be understood that he did not ask any favors of the Court. He did not claim to have departed one iota from the requirements of the book, or from the usual procedure in cases on trial. He was simply doing just what he ought to do. The proper course now to pursue was to hear the witnesses. There might be some reason why they should not be heard, and, as he happened to be the prosecutor, he was the party to give the reason why they should not hear the witnesses then. He simply offered the paper in order that the Presbytery might say whether they should go on and hear the witnesses. The purport of the paper was that a material portion of the testimony could not be had at that time. He simply made his affidavit to that fact, and it went on record. If the Presbytery chose to go on under it, it was all right. If the Presbytery proceeded without it, there would be nothing on the record to show that a material witness was not present, and, if the case went to a higher court, the record would show that the Presbytery proceeded notwithstanding the absence of material testimony. The responsibility would rest with them.

Mr. E. Barrett was of opinion that, without a motion to continue, the paper was entirely irrelevant.

The Moderator held the same view.

Mr. Ely said if the paper showed that a material witness was absent, that was sufficient cause for a continuance, and some one might move for it; but until they knew what the document contained they could not act intelligently.

Mr. Trowbridge asked that the paper be read and admitted as evidence.

The Moderator thought that ought to be done that they might know its import.

Dr. Patterson did not believe it proper to insist upon putting the paper on record unless it were introduced in support of a motion.

Mr. Young moved that the paper be read, "as the basis for a motion that any of them might be disposed to make."

The Moderator decided the motion of Mr. Young out of order, on the ground that it interfered with the course of procedure. The witnesses should now be examined. If the prosecutor was ready, he could proceed; if not, he was willing to listen to a motion for a continuance. Except with unanimous consent, nothing could be entertained but that motion.

ARREST OF PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Kittredge moved that "the proceedings in the trial be arrested at this point—"

Mr. Biddle objected.

Mr. Kittredge believed he would not object if he heard the motion: "And that a committee of conference be appointed to confer with the two brethren to see if there may not be perfect understanding between them, to see if, in some way, the trial may not be avoided." Though the motion was not strictly in order, the trial having commenced, yet he knew he spoke the hearts of very many, and could make the motion very safely, earnestly desiring and believing that if it were carried there would be no necessity for a trial.

The Moderator decided that "the motion being of a peculiar character," it was in order.

THE DEFENSE OBJECT.

Mr. Noyes—The respondent in this case is either guilty or not guilty. If the Presbytery are satisfied, from the announcement of his views this morning that he is not guilty, it is not necessary that a committee be appointed to give information to this body to any such purposes. If he is guilty, there is nothing to do but to proceed with this case and issue, even to the extent of bringing in a verdict against him. The fatal objection to a committee is that it looks like some sort of a compromise. If the accused is guilty of the charges on which he is arraigned, then certainly there is no need for any one to inform this body that they will be derelict if they do not bring in a verdict to that effect. If he is not guilty, we do not want any committee to sit upon this case and try to effect a compromise. I shall most decidedly protest against any such action.

DR. SWAZEY

hoped the motion would not pass. The trial should come to a conclusion, if it could, properly, and he thought that a conference between parties in litigation, if not a successful one, left the matter in a bad condition. In other words, if the matter was referred to a committee, the case would be prejudiced either for the accused or the accuser. He had

AN AMENDMENT

which would obviate this, and offered it:

> And that the appointment of this Committee is not to be construed in any way or degree, directly or indirectly, as a post facto authorization or approval of the prosecutor in bringing this case into court, nor that from the presentment and answer that the prosecutor has any prima facie claims to be satisfied in any matter pertaining to this case, except as he is satisfied in prosecution and judgment before the Presbytery; and, furthermore, that the duty of this Committee be restricted to one thing only, viz.: to advise the prosecutor to consider whether the interests of the Church would not be subserved by asking leave of the Presbytery to withdraw from the prosecution of the charges against Prof. Swing.

BRING THEM TOGETHER.

Mr. Kittredge accepted the amendment. He was aware, from the beginning of the proceedings, that the two brethren (Swing and Patton) had stood at a distance from each other, and he had longed and prayed that they might be brought nearer together. Therefore, it seemed to him that, now that the statement of the accused had been read, if a committee were appointed to confer with the two, the trial could be avoided. He was not actuated by personal feelings, but by love for the Church and for Christ; and he wished, for the good name and honor of the body, that they would sink all issues and all lines, if any had been drawn, and strive by love, and prayer, and counsel, to bring the brethren eye to eye, that there might be no need of judicial proceedings.

ANSWER TO PRAYER.

Mr. Reid was an observer of providences. He had thought of the possibility of such a turn being given to affairs, and yet had hardly hoped that it could be realized. Many prayers had gone up in anticipation of this action, and he believed it was in answer to prayer that things had taken the shape they had. He rejoiced that the motion was entertained by the Presbytery, and he most heartily seconded it, believing that, if the Committee brought the brethren together, and they sat down and explained and understood each others' views, the trial would be arrested. He had long felt that the greatest criminal was "words, not men," and it was possible that Prof. Swing's thoughts be clothed in the language of Prof. Patton, and Prof. Patton's in the language of Prof. Swing, and that harmony would be brought about.

THE DEFENSE IS SATISFIED.

Mr. Noyes said the motion as amended would be satisfactory to the accused.

Mr. Trowbridge moved that Dr. Patterson be Chairman of the Committee, but subsequently withdrew the motion.

PROF. PATTON

had a remark to make, as the motion referred to himself. As he understood it, a committee was to be raised, with instructions to see him and inquire of him whether he did not think it would be better to withdraw the prosecution,—whether it were not better for the cause of Christ that the prosecution should cease. He wished to ask the Presbytery whether, if he entertained that opinion, he would not say so. He did not think it necessary to appoint the Committee. The issue between Prof. Swing and himself, God knew, was not a personal one. He had never challenged his personal character or his Christian standing, nor had any words of discourtesy or unkindness ever passed between them. Therefore, if a committee were to be raised to bring about a better state of feeling between them, it was unnecessary. He was as ready then to take the hand of Prof. Swing as he ever was, and he trusted Prof. Swing was ready to take his.

THE ISSUE BETWEEN THEM

was an issue of fact and an issue of law. Prof. Swing admitted the issue of fact—admitted that he had used the language attributed to him; that he had done the acts set forth in the allegations; and the question for the Court to decide was, whether such acts and such language were in keeping with his standing as a member of the Presbyterian Church which had for its doctrinal basis the larger and shorter catechisms, and the Westminster Confession of Faith. They could give Prof. Swing all credit for intellectual appreciation, and all credit for the exercise of his individual judgment; but they came together for the simple settlement of the issue as to whether such language contravened the Confession of Faith. He was willing to abide by the decision of the Church, when that decision should have been rendered by the highest judicatory of the Church, if it were necessary to take it up so far. There was no need of making it a personal question, no need for ill-feeling or misunderstandings to arise. It was a simple, naked intellectual question, and why should they be unwilling to sell it?

He did not understand Prof. Swing, but so far as he did understand him, he believed his views to be dangerous to the Church. If willing to try the case, it should be tried without any asperity of temper. He saw no necessity for it.

GENERAL TALK.

Mr. Swazey explained his amendment. It would harm nobody, and he did not see why doctrinal views could not be settled by comparing views as other matters were.

Mr. Kittredge said the motion was to bring about a clear and mutual view of doctrinal truth by a conference.

Mr. Ely moved that recess be taken until half-past 2 o'clock. Agreed to.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon reassembling, the discussion was renewed, and the motion as amended was read for information.

Mr. Reed moved to strike out the words "and furthermore," and all after them.

Mr. Kittredge hoped that would pass, as the opinion was entertained by many of the Presbytery that such a conclusion would be reached that the prosecutor would gladly and joyfully withdraw the charges.

Mr. Noyes said the defendant did not wish to avoid trial. He (Swing) was not there of his own motion, but because he was challenged, and had to answer to the indictment, and he (Noyes) saw no necessity for conferring with him. It was not competent for any committee to consider the matter, and bring in a report that would reflect ever so little upon him, without a trial. He was arraigned on specific charges—not very specific—and was there to answer them. There was nothing which the defendant wished to have settled except the question of his guilt or innocence. But if a committee was desired to confer with the prosecutor, to see if they could bring him to the conclusion that there was no case, and that it ought to be dismissed, it seemed to him eminently proper and fitting.

HE WANTS NONE.

Prof. Patton said the party at the bar had pleaded "Not guilty" to the charges, and he was in sympathy with what Mr. Noyes had said in reference to the uselessness of a Committee of Conference. He wanted no committee to confer with him, and could not divine what their object could be, except to come to him and ask him whether, in his judgment, and in view of the facts in the case, it would not be better for him to withdraw from the prosecution. If those were his sentiments he should withdraw from the prosecution without any interrogatories; and, if the Committee called, he should say to them, "Gentlemen, my mind is made up," and he would tell them in advance that it would have no effect. He had no objection to meeting a committee, provided it was not a committee to confer with him. [Laughter.] He protested against the Presbytery stultifying itself by passing a motion which contained a statement challenging the right of one of its members to bring charges against another. He stood on the floor as a peer, and of his own motion and upon his own responsibility, and, with evidence which he regarded as sufficient, proposed to sustain charges.

INTERLOCUTORY SESSION.

After some more discussion relative to the constitutionality of such action as was contemplated by the motion, Mr. Hurd moved that the Presbytery go into interlocutory session.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Hurd read the following document:

> Since ecclesiastical discipline can have no force except from its own justice, the approbation of an impartial public, and the approval and benediction of Christ,
>
> Since our Book of Discipline properly prescribes great and considerate "caution" in receiving accusations or charges, and great delicacy and "Christian and brotherly tenderness" in treating any case of alleged heresy in doctrine,
>
> Since the specification laid before the Presbytery in this case, by the Rev. F. L. Patton, D. D., are so general as justly to demand great charity and latitude of construction and interpretation; and since the witnesses cited to sustain said specifications are several of them inaccessible; and since the Presbytery has heard the statement of Prof. Swing of his belief in the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel, as expressed in the Confession of Faith, and as understood in the evangelical sense,
>
> WHEREAS, Responsible parties, in whose judgment in such matters the Presbytery have reason to have confidence, and who have had opportunity to learn the personal belief, and the constant public teachings of Prof. Swing, testify in a specific way their conviction of his soundness in the fundamental doctrines respecting which he has been called in question, therefore
>
> *Resolved*, That the Presbytery do not find justification for proceeding to a judicial investigation, and that, therefore, the Rev. F. L. Patton, D. D., have leave to withdraw the charges and specifications against the Rev. David Swing; that the said papers containing these charges and specifications be returned to Dr. Patton, and that he be hereby relieved from any responsibility attached to a prosecution of charges against a minister before a Presbytery.
>
> *Resolved*, That without any reflection upon either of the men who have become representatives in this controversy, the Presbytery now admonish all our ministers and churches that these are times calling for zeal and fidelity in maintaining the truths of the Gospel, and chasity, candor, and forbearance in all controversy.

SURE OF SUCCESS.

This paper provoked considerable debate, during which Dr. Swazey said he did not think there was any impropriety in a man showing his colors. If there were any sides in the controversy, he belonged to the side that was going to win, but that side would lose its popular winning if the paper were adopted. He believed the Presbytery was made up of good lawyers, and men who understood the genius of the Presbyterian Church as well as the letter of the Confession of Faith. He was persuaded that there were men present intelligent enough to understand precisely what the statutes of the Church meant at the present time, and what was and what was not conformatory thereto; and he had no doubt whatsoever that, however many delays there might be, the result would be the acquittal of Prof. Swing in the Presbytery, and a large and generous acquittal in the General Assembly of the United States. If Prof. Patton chose to carry the case to a higher court he could do so, and take the responsibility, but the Presbytery should wash its hands of this controversy between brethren about what it believed to be unessential doctrines in the Presbyterian faith. [Applause].

STAND BY THE THEOLOGY.

Mr. Halsey said the Church was on trial, as well as her theology and standards. That theology was her glory, and he felt ready to stand by it against all comers. It was that theology, as formulated, that they had always stood by, and when the grand reunion was effected it was on those standards that the old and new schools came together, and it was by them that they were to stand, if they stood at all. [Applause]. The difficulty, in his mind, was how they were going to reconcile the new and advanced views with the theology as formulated. He knew nothing about actual theology, because it varied in every part of the country. It was one thing in Chicago, and another in Philadelphia; one thing in the North and another at the South. But when theology, as formulated in the standard, was talked of, having come down for 300 years from the great Reformers, gathered by them from the Bible and the Fathers, he knew what theology was meant and where they stood.

DR. PATTERSON

apprehended the very difficulties the Presbytery was getting into before the reunion was accomplished. He did not think Prof. Swing's views inconsistent with an honest subscription to the Confession of Faith, as they had been accustomed to interpret it. There had been misunderstandings created which it were better for the Presbytery to clear up by a trial, as it would remove the impression that the Presbytery was unwilling to investigate the facts, and they should be carried to the Synod under very great disadvantages.

At the expiration of half an hour, the interlocutionary meeting closed, and the motion of Dr. Kittredge, and the document offered by Mr. Hurd, was laid on the table.

On motion, it was decided to hold sessions of the Presbytery from 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., and from 2:30 p. m. to 5 p. m.

PROF. PATTON'S AFFIDAVIT.

Prof. Patton then asked that the affidavit before alluded to be read, and moved that the case be continued for a reasonable time, suggesting two months, as it would take nearly all of that time to procure the testimony of Robert Laird Collier. The Presbytery should determine how that testimony was to be procured, whether by sending a commission to Europe, or by having some competent person take his deposition.

Dr. Savage asked if Prof. Patton was prepared to say that he could not prove the second charge without the testimony of Mr. Collier.

Prof. Patton said he was not prepared to say anything. He however added in answer to other questions, that he had not made efforts to procure Mr. Collier's testimony.

HOBSON.

The deposition was then read. The subscriber was the Rev. B. M. Hobson, of Cynthiana, Ky., who swore that in a general conversation with Mr. Collier upon theological subjects, that gentleman stated that Prof. Swing preached substantially such views as he (Collier) entertained; that he (Collier) had written Mr. Swing asking him where he stood, and the reply was that he was with him—that is, as Mr. Hobson understood it, they were in accord with each other's views; the note of Mr. Swing further stating that it was best he should [illegible] time in the position he then occupied, as he could do more to advance their common views.

FOREMAN.

Another deposition, signed by the Rev. Mr. Foreman, of the same town, was also made.

He had heard the conversation of Mr. Collier, and was astounded at the "heresies" as announced by him, and understood him to say that Prof. Swing agreed with him in his views, and either that they exchanged pulpits, or that Swing preached in his (Collier's) pulpit, or Mr. Collier in Mr. Swing's pulpit. [Great laughter].

SWING EXPLAINS.

Mr. Swing said that the only letter he ever wrote to Mr. Collier—he never wrote him on any theological subject—was in answer to one which read simply, "Will you join me in dedicating my church?"

SHOREY'S LETTER.

Mr. Noyes submitted the following letter:

CHICAGO, May 1, 1874.

The Rev. George C. Noyes:

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 30th ult., asking for information in relation to the time when the Rev. R. L. Collier will probably return from Europe; as to my acquaintance with him; and as to my knowledge of the contents of any letter from Prof. Swing to him in relation to doctrinal agreement between those gentlemen.

In the latter part of March, the First Unitarian Society of this city, commonly called the Church of the Messiah, gave Mr. Collier a leave of absence until the 1st of next September. I saw Mr. Collier as he took the train on his departure for Europe, and have since corresponded with him, and it is my understanding that he expects to be able to return, and will return to the city about the 1st of next September.

I have known Mr. Collier about fifteen years, and during the last eight years our relations have been intimate.

On the completion of the church edifice of the First Unitarian Society, last October, the building Committee, of which I was then a member, suggested to Mr. Collier the propriety of inviting Prof. Swing, among other clergymen of the city, to take part in the dedicatory services of the Church. The invitation was given, and Prof. Swing wrote a letter in reply, declining to take part in the dedicatory services. This letter was shown to myself and other members of the Building Committee. While I do not remember with verbal accuracy the language of the letter, my recollection is clear as to its substantial import. After declining to take part in the services, he added that he was in doubt as to his duty in the matter, but on the whole thought he had better decline; that he had uniformly spoken kindly of Mr. Laird Collier, of Mr. Robert Collyer, and of their work. There was in the letter no expression of theological opinion, and nothing that implied that he agreed with Mr. Collier in his theological views. I have no doubt but that this is the only letter that has given occasion to the report recently made, that Prof. Swing has stated that he agreed with Mr. Collier in his theological views.

I may add that the Unitarian body in this country has never authorized any statement of its religious belief, and has uniformly refused to allow any such statement to be made under the sanction of its authority; and there is no method by which one may determine the theological views of Mr. Collier, or of any other Unitarian, except by going to original sources as found in the separate utterances of individual opinion.

In accordance with your suggestion that you might have occasion to use this answer to your letter as an affidavit, I append a jurat hereto. Respectfully,

DANIEL L. SHOREY.

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.:

I, Daniel L. Shorey, being first duly sworn, depose and say that the statements in the foregoing letter are true, as I verily believe. DANIEL L. SHOREY.

Sworn to, &c., May 2, 1874. AZEL F. HATCH, Notary Public.

MR. TROWBRIDGE

said Robert Laird Collier told him of his own volition, after he left the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church, and was invited to become the pastor of the Church of the Messiah, though he had not at that time accepted the invitation, that he was no Unitarian. He was a Methodist, and would no more testify in their case than would a spirit from the deep. He (Collier) would not betray a private conversation. If he did his character would be gone.

MR. N. S. BOUTON,

an elder of the Second Presbyterian Church, was then placed on the stand by Mr. Noyes to testify relative to the granting of a continuance. He said that while going to Detroit about a year ago, he met Mr. Collier on the train, and talked with him as to his views on the divinity of Christ, asking why he closed his prayers like the ministers of orthodox churches. Mr. Collier replied that his views had undergone no change since he left the Methodist Church; that it was fully understood, when he entered the Unitarian Church, that he did not become a Unitarian. He was very emphatic in saying that he had made no change whatever, and gave his reasons why he went into the Unitarian Church to preach.

Prof. Patton, after cross-examining the witness, elicited nothing essential. He dissented from the action of the Presbytery in receiving the testimony with respect to a motion for a continuance.

The Court then adjourned to 9:30 this morning.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE NEW MUSEUM.

The destruction of the miserable Globe Theatre left a vacancy in the sum of houses of amusement, which will only be shortlived. A new theatre and museum, talked of for some months, is to be commenced immediately. Mr. Thomas Tilley, author of the now famous "Eureka" plan for the Court-House, has submitted designs for the building, which have been adopted, and the work will proceed without delay. The theatre is to be a credit to the city, and will cost $250,000 in all. The projectors of the enterprise are Messrs. E. F. Runyan and R. T. Race, the former of the law-firm of Runyan, Avery & Comstock, the latter of Irving Park. The lessee of the theatre is W. Van Fleet, formerly manager of the Dearborn Street Theatre.

THE BUILDING

will be situated on the well-known Lombard lot, on the west side of the old Post-Office Building. It has a frontage on Monroe street of 102 feet, and a depth of 190 feet. This lot is peculiarly adapted for the purposes of such a building, being bounded on the front by a main thoroughfare, on its east side by the forty-foot court known as Custom-House place, and on the rear by another forty-foot court leading direct into Dearborn street. The advantages derived from the situation are made manifest in the plans of the building to be erected on it. The ground-plans show that the entire area is to be covered. That portion fronting on Monroe street is devoted to stores on the main story and basement, and on the upper floors this portion is arranged in offices. The rear portion, a little greater than half the lot, is devoted to museum, art, and promenade purposes, and the lecture-room. A division is made between the front and rear portion of the building, above the main story, by a commodious shaft.

THE ELEVATION

of the principal facade on Monroe street shows a high style of French renaissance. It presents a front divided into four stories above the basement to the main cornice, and a picturesque and artistic Mansard roof surmounting the whole.

The main and second stories are treated in Doric, the third in Ionic, and the fourth in Corinthian, all enriched with ornamentation. Each order carries its own entablature on each story, and the main cornice—in Corinthian—is worked up in detail in the most artistic manner. On the cornice will be lettered "Chicago Museum,"—the name of the building.

The treatment of the Mansard is in full accord and unison with the elevation, and, with its corner and central domical towers, will be an elegant crown of the whole front of the structure. As a whole, the facade is rich, both in design and decoration, and will be, when erected, second to none of its kind in Chicago. The side, or eastern elevation on Custom-House place, as well as the rear elevation on the court on the north, are treated in a manner becoming the principal front, and are tastefully arranged in brick and stone trimmings.

THE PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE

is on Monroe street, and is of a design unsurpassed for elegance of style in this city. Projecting from the main building on each side of the entrance hall, are clusters of columns fluted and enriched in pure Roman-Corinthian style. The columns carry Persian caryatides which support an ornate entablature on circular pediment. From the entablature of these columns springs an elliptic arch, beautifully lined and molded.

Back some few feet from these columns are similar ones, carrying another elliptic arch chastely enriched. The keystones of these two arches will bear faces in relief representing Tragedy and Comedy. Twenty feet back from the outer columns are placed their like, and the space between is devoted to a grand vestibule. Another entrance will be placed on Custom-House place, leading direct from Dearborn street, which will be of an ornate design.

Entering from Monroe street, and through the magnificent portico and vestibule, a person will find himself in a beautiful decorated hallway, eighteen feet wide and eighteen high, and, ascending evenly-dispersed and easily-rising steps, will bring one to the doors of the

FLORAL HALL.

This is an entirely new and original conception of Mr. Tilley's. It will be eighty-six feet long and forty-two feet wide, and will run parallel with the Lecture-Room. It will occupy the eastern portion of the rear of the lot. As its name implies, it will be a conservatory. In the centre will be placed a magnificent fountain, sixteen feet in diameter, and twenty feet high. It will be of a rich floral design, exposing to the view half-screened naiads, etc. The basin of the fountain will be circular; but, equi-distant from each other, will be built in it six beautiful urns, placed on tripods and pedestals, bearing fragrant flowers.

THE HALL

itself will be divided up into promenades, floral circles, parterres, and pyramidal mounds of [illegible] flowers, tropical plants, vernal [illegible] trees, and choice ferns. This hall will be on a level with the parquet and dress-circle of the Lecture-Room, and two sets of wide double doors will communicate direct therewith. At each end of this hall will be a grand staircase, wide and easy, the ascent of which will terminate in the Museum proper.

This will be of the same dimensions as the Floral Hall, but will have an opening in the floor in the centre, looking down on the latter, through which the waters of the fountain will play. This opening will be guarded by an ornamental iron railing.

THE CONTENTS OF THE MUSEUM

will embrace specimens and curiosities in botany, geology, mineralogy, zoology, etc. These will be collected from all parts of the world, and Mr. Van Fleet will start at once for Europe to obtain specimens for the Museum, while others will search the Southern Continent of America and other climes to bring back objects for this institution.

By like stairways as from the Floral Hall an ascent will be gained to the Art-Gallery above the Museum. This gallery will have a similar opening in the floor, and will be filled with the choicest works of art in painting and sculpture. At one end of this gallery will be erected an elegant stage of moderate proportions, which will be devoted to the use of lectures and other scientific entertainments that are intended to be given.

The Museum floor is on a level with the balcony in the Lecture-Room, and the Art-Gallery floor is on a level with the family circle of the same. As in the Floral Hall, sets of double doors communicate direct with each respectively. In this portion of the building, on each floor, will be placed commodious cloak-rooms, specially set apart for the ladies. They will be furnished in the most recherche style. Among the many things to be contained in the Museum, will be a

"CHAMBER OF HORRORS,"

in which will be collected such instruments of torture and death in different countries of the present and bygone ages. As a complement to this will be added life-size casts of the heads of different noted criminals.

Light to this portion of the building will be abundantly supplied from the windows on the sides and ends of the museum and Art-Gallery; and from the elegant glass dome that will be built in the ceiling of the latter, which will throw a direct flood of light through to the fountain in the Floral Hall. In the latter place this will be added to from windows on the side fronting on Custom-House place. Ventilation will be most ample, as a direct, ever-circulating current will be pervading these different floors.

THE GROTTO.

From the Floral Hall, half screened by flowers and vines, a stairway will lead below into the labyrinths of an Arcadian Grotto, whose openings, twistings, and turnings will exhibit, through their fissures, distant sea and mountainous views of a novel and unprecedented character. At the end of the Grotto will be placed an aquarium divided up into reservoirs, in which will be exposed to view members of the finny tribe foreign to the waters of our lake.

THE LECTURE-ROOM

will occupy the western portion of the rear of the lot, the stage being at the northern end, and the southern being devoted to the auditorium, which will include parquet, dress-circle, balcony, and family-circle, embraced in three floors.

Two massive columns will be placed on each side of the stage. These will be of an order of a new "Tilley" creation, being molded, fluted, and wreathed, ornamented with bas-reliefs and statuettes in full relief, and capped and corniced in a manner hitherto unknown. There will be two boxes on each side of the stage, one above the other, between these columns, and will be treated in the richness the design affords, and in full accordance with the columns. Above the boxes will be niches in which statues of Terpsichore and Euterpe will be placed. Above the entablature, over the outer two of the four columns, will be two large caryatides, representing the muses Melpomene and Thalia, helping to carry an enriched cornice running around the entire girt of the Lecture-Room. Springing from the entablature of these columns will be the proscenium arch, molded and paneled in an ornate manner.

THE STAGE

will be fifty-five feet in depth, and the opening in the proscenium will be thirty-six feet wide and forty-five feet high,—fitted and furnished with all modern appliances and improvements. Communicating direct with the stage will be the scene-room, furniture, property and wardrobe-rooms, and the stage manager's office.

The arrangements for emptying the building is unequaled in this city, as it can be cleared in a little more than one minute, all doors opening on open thoroughfares.

SUFFERING IN LOUISIANA.

The committees soliciting for the relief of the Southern sufferers are still working, and meet with a prompt response from our generous citizens. The following will give an idea of the destitution now prevailing on the Lower Mississippi:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The following letter from an old and very reliable planter, I received this morning, and, on my personal application, several have already promised supplies. Perhaps you will kindly publish it, as it may lead to further supplies being offered, when it is known that they will go to the real sufferers direct without the intervention of any middlemen. In this event I will be pleased to take charge of the same.

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

CHICAGO, May 4, 1874. 16 Oriental Block.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20, 1874.

MY DEAR PERCY: I write you in despair, and with almost a broken heart. The accounts that may reach you through the press of the overflow can give you but a faint idea of the distress of our people. The Hicky Levee, just above me, gave way some three weeks ago, and has caused the destruction of the most beautiful and productive portions of our State. The homestead and all the plantations above and below it are under water, and hundreds of poor white families are now already suffering for bread. My brother Michael and I had engaged a number of white farmers with families to cultivate our places, and three weeks ago had a fine prospect for crops of cane, corn, etc. To-day they are perfectly destitute, and as we are all ruined cannot procure for them even bread and meat.

I am without a cent. Cannot you, my friend, do something for me in this my hour of trial and need. See some of my old friends and acquaintances in Chicago, and ask them for help. I do not want money, but bread and meat. We have at least thirty-five or forty whites on our places, and also some worthy blacks, to see to.

Contributions are coming in from all parts of the country, but as the whole of the Mississippi Valley, from Memphis down, is under water, I fear millions will not be sufficient to meet the wants of the starving thousands. I cannot write more. If you can send me pork and flour, ship to care of Messrs. McWilliams & Co., Plaquemine, Iberville, La. I am afraid that most of the provisions now being shipped to the overflowed districts will get into the hands of the carpet-baggers, and will be distributed mostly to the negroes, to make political capital. It is being done already throughout our and adjoining parishes. Rest assured anything you and your friends may do to help me and my people I shall ever remember with a grateful heart. Rump pork and good common flour is all we need to keep body and soul together.

The worst is not yet upon us. It will require many months for us to make a crop of corn for our future wants, and nothing to do it with. Your friend,

GERVAISE SCHLATER.

A New Orleans paper calls attention to this misuse of rations by giving them to negroes who are leaving the plantations on the high land where they have work, and flocking to the overflowed districts to live there on the provisions donated. In one parish the negroes declined work, when offered, so long as they could get rations.

The Mayor received yesterday a letter from Benjamin [illegible] Lea, Mayor of the City of Vicksburg, inclosing a series of resolutions adopted at a meeting held in that city, to the effect that he be authorized to receive subscriptions from sister cities for the benefit of the sufferers by the recent flood.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Ashton in the chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, asking the terms on which its employes could be cared for in the County Hospital, and offering to pay not more than $6 per week for board and medical attendance. It was referred to the Committee on Hospitals.

A communication from Miss Linda Gilbert, asking the Board to re-establish the Gilbert Library in the County Jail, was referred.

COLLECTING COSTS.

A resolution, offered by Commissioner Crawford, authorizing the Sheriff to employ an extra force to collect unpaid costs, and allowing him a fee of 10 per cent on all such collections, came up for action.

Commissioner Clough opposed the resolution on the ground that the Deputy Sheriffs were already paid liberal salaries for doing precisely what this resolution called for. It was their business to collect unpaid costs, and they should be obliged to attend to it.

The resolution was passed.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported recommending the award of the contract for paving the courts and areas of the new jail and Criminal Court building, and finishing up the premises generally, to Parkins & Stevenson, at $5,530. The report was concurred in, and the contract so awarded.

FIXING UP THE CITY HALL.

The Committee on Public Service reported that they had conferred with the Board of Public Works in reference to providing additional quarters for the use of the Courts, and find that by providing better ventilation, and making repairs, the County's portion of the present City Hall building can be put in good shape. The Committee recommend that they be authorized to make the necessary improvements. The report was concurred in.

HELP THE RECORDER.

Commissioner Herting offered the following, which was laid over under the rules:

WHEREAS, By a resolution of this Board, additional labor and responsibility have been imposed upon the Recorder of Deeds of this County; therefore,

Resolved, That a compensation be allowed for the performance of said work, to date from the time of the passage of said resolution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Commissioner Clough moved the adoption of a resolution directing the County Attorney to make no resistance to the assessment by the Town of Hyde Park upon the county for water-pipes, laid in front of the Reform School grounds. The resolution was voted down.

The Board then proceeded to elect an Assistant Janitor for the Jail and Criminal Court Building, at a salary of $75 per month. The ballot resulted in 8 votes for C. A. Periolat, and 2 for William Baker.

Commissioner Clough inquired if this Mr. Periolat was the contractor to furnish beans.

Somebody said it was his brother. His brother was declared duly elected.

The Board adjourned until next Monday at 2 p. m.

THE LITERARY CLUB.

The Literary guild of Chicago have been gradually tending towards the organization of a conservative society, having for its object the encouragement of the higher branches of culture and art, and the dissemination of the advanced theories of the day on all current subjects of literature and science.

This desire, so to speak, has finally found an issue in the organization of a society to be known as the Chicago Literary Club, which held its first regular meeting in the parlors of the Sherman House last night. The organization of the body is not yet complete, but the following officers have been duly elected: President, Robert Collyer; Vice-Presidents, J. A. Jameson, David Swing, J. B. Doolittle; Treasurer, W. F. Coolbaugh; Corresponding Secretary, H. N. Powers, D. D.; Recording Secretary, E. G. Mason.

Besides the above there are nearly one hundred members secured, among whom may be mentioned the names of Judge Henry Booth, C. C. Bonney, E. O. Brown, T. Kirkland, J. M. Binckley, C. D. Helmer, M. J. Savage, J. C. Burroughs, J. L. Pickard, A. C. McClurg, Lambert Tree, H. A. Johnson, A. W. Windett, W. E. Furness, and many others, representing in their various spheres the highest intelligence in our midst.

The plans of the Society as yet are only indistinctly marked out, and as it is not an essential necessity that they should at once settle on a regular programme of exercises to be observed on all occasions. It is probable that a considerable latitude will be left so that the Society may adopt its work as it presents itself, and not feel bound to any definite policy.

The Committee appointed to report on the matter of objects and aims presented the following:

Resolved, That the first half-hour of each meeting be devoted to sociability, after which literary exercises, to consist of the reading of an essay and such other exercises as may be appropriate will be given. The Society as a body shall have no opinion to advocate, but will listen to all opinions, and it will not be within the province of the members to criticize the papers read.

Once in two months there will be a paper read by an editor to be appointed, which paper shall be made up of original articles and essays contributed by the members.

After the discussion of these resolutions, and the transaction of the business of the Society, it adjourned.

THE BAPTISTS.

THE UNION.

The Chicago Baptist Union held its regular monthly meeting yesterday evening at the First Church, on the corner of Hubbard court and Wabash avenue. After the reading of a selection from the Scriptures, by the Rev. R. D. Baptiste, and the singing of the 114th hymn, the Rev. W. J. McKermott made an eloquent prayer. The Rev. H. A. Frost then delivered an address of welcome to the Rev. F. M. Ellis, the new pastor of the Michigan Avenue Church, to which that gentleman made a feeling reply.

A letter was read from the Rev. D. B. Cheney, of the Western Avenue Church, expressing his regret at being absent on account of sudden illness. The Rev. T. W. Goodspeed welcomed the Rev. E. E. Bayliss, of Hyde Park, who recently left the Presbyterian in order to enter the Baptist Church. The address of welcome called forth a short response from the Rev. Mr. Bayliss. The Rev. Mr. Burchard, of Lawndale, was welcomed by the Rev. F. H. Chapel, of Evanston, in a short address, which elicited an equally brief response.

The meeting then sang the hymn beginning, "Blessed be the tie that binds."

The report of the Board of Directors was then read. The report of the Treasurer, not being prepared, was dispensed with.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then held, resulting as follows: President, F. E. Hinckley; Vice-Presidents, E. N. Blake, W. T. Sherer, and William Hansbrough; Secretary, Dr. A. N. Arnold; Treasurer, A. W. Kingsland; Executive Committee, the Rev. Messrs. Frost, Everts, Cheney, McKermott, T. W. Goodspeed; Committee on Ways and Means, G. L. Smalley, Grange Sard, Jr., W. B. Brayton, J. A. Closser, and J. T. Matthews; Committee on Church Extension, F. Wilkinson, A. C. Willard, the Rev. Messrs. R. De Baptiste, J. M. Whitehead, and F. H. Chapel; Students' Aid Committee, the Rev. G. W. Northrup, the Hon. J. B. Doolittle, the Rev. John Gordon, the Rev. F. M. Ellis, C. R. Blackall.

On motion, resolutions were adopted instructing the Trustees to take steps to assume possession of such property as belonged to the Association, and to take such steps as might be necessary to comply with the law with regard to corporate bodies; that when the Northwestern Baptist Education Society should, by public action, unite with this Association, its liabilities and assets should be assumed thereby.

After an address by the Rev. Mr. Clark, of New York, the meeting adjourned.

THE MICHIGAN AVENUE CHURCH.

The annual pew-renting of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church took place last evening. An excellent supper was provided for all from 6 to 8. A series of organ voluntaries followed, and at 9 o'clock the bidding commenced. The pews on which premiums were bid, were offered first; $180 was the highest price asked for a pew, but, if more than one desired the same pew, he could secure it by offering a premium above the regular rate. Dr. Boone and N. T. Gassette both gave $300 premium for their choice, J. H. C. Gross and H. E. Picket $200, J. A. Closser $150, T. H. May, G. H. Welde and Mr. Houghton $100, and others various amounts, from $5 upward. The bidding was once or twice quite spirited, but the amount offered in the first instance was frequently so high that it precluded any possibility of competition. A very liberal spirit was shown, and the amount secured was not far from $8,000. The Rev. F. M. Ellis, the new pastor, was, of course, present, and many took the opportunity to become acquainted, and the evening passed off very pleasantly.

MINISTERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Baptist ministers of Chicago and vicinity was held at the Baptist book-store on Washington street yesterday morning. The Rev. T. W. Goodspeed presided. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Stinson, of Kansas. There were present twenty-eight members of the Chicago mission and three visitors. Reports of pastors were read and received, and other routine business was transacted, after which the Rev. Dr. Northrup read a paper the subject of which was: "Are Our Necessary Conceptions of God Trustworthy?"—an able document, which was listened to with marked interest. The learned Doctor went over most of the old theological grounds, taking a conservative stand on the questions of omniscience, infinity, and all-powerful wisdom.

The Rev. F. M. Ellis, the recently-called pastor of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, was welcomed to a place among the Chicago Baptist pastors.

Dr. Northrup was requested to furnish another discourse for next Monday morning, and the meeting adjourned.

THE COMPTROLLERSHIP.

The members of the Finance Committee and the Mayor had a quiet chat yesterday afternoon on the subject of the Comptroller's resignation, of which the following is a copy:

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, 27th April, 1874.

The Hon. H. D. Colvin, Mayor of Chicago:

DEAR SIR: You are aware that I accepted the office of Comptroller with reluctance, and with serious doubts whether the pressure of my private business would permit me to hold it beyond the immediate emergency, which was urged by yourself and others, as a reason why I should, for a time at least, consent to serve the public.

For the evidence I have had of your confidence and the unanimous confirmation by the Common Council, as well as the marks of confidence and respect I have received from the different departments of the City Government, I would return my thanks.

The time has now arrived when I can resume my [illegible] without jeopardizing any public interest.

Our finances are in as good condition as possible considering the delay in obtaining judgment for the taxes of the past year. The city credit is of the very best character; with rigid economy in appropriations and care and prudence in administration, there is no reason to doubt that it will continue as good, especially if the General Assembly of the State shall protect our property-owners by further restrictions upon the expenditure of money and the imposition of taxes.

I therefore respectfully beg leave to resign the office of City Comptroller, to take effect May 10, or sooner, upon the appointment and qualification of my successor. Yours truly, S. S. HAYES.

The Mayor said he thought that an exertion should be made to retain the services of Mr. Hayes. For his part he was willing to recommend an increase of salary in order to secure his retention in office.

Ald. Spalding believed that there were in Chicago quite a number of men who could be got to do the Comptroller's work just as well as Mr. Hayes did it for $4,000 a year. No matter how good a man was, it was always possible to find another just as good. He thought that if the salary of the Comptroller were to be raised, the question of salary-raising would arise from one end of the City Hall to the other. The officers of other departments were as valuable in their departments as Mr. Hayes was in his.

Ald. Heath thought that in the offices of City Comptroller and Corporation Counsel there should be no stinting of salary.

Ald. McGrath and Schaffner coincided with the Mayor's opinion, and the figure which seemed to receive the most favor as the correct thing for the Comptroller's salary, was $10,000 a year. It was considered doubtful, however, whether the salary would tempt Mr. Hayes to remain in office.

CRIMINAL.

Jerry Willington was before Justice Scully yesterday, charged with robbing a man named Bungo of $1,700 a couple of months ago. He was held to appear on the 14th under bonds of $1,500.

William Enders, a Bridgeport rough, assaulted and kicked a little boy yesterday, knocking his teeth out and otherwise abusing the lad. This morning Justice Boyden fined him $15.

John Sink kicked up a row on South Clark street, Saturday afternoon, at about 2 o'clock. Officer Gallager, in attempting to arrest him, was resisted by Sink, who struck him over the head. Justice Boyden fined him $20 this morning for resisting, and $15 for assaulting, the officer.

Patrick Galvin, a pick-pocket, was arrested Saturday for picking a lady's pocket of $30 on a train of cars of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. His case was continued till the 8th instant, under $800 bonds, so as to have William Cummings, the conductor of the train, and the lady who was robbed appear against him.

A prize-fighter named George McKinnon, deliberately stripped himself to the skin this forenoon on Kinzie street, and began announcing that he was the best man around there. He challenged all mankind to a fistic combat. Michael Cullom took him up and forced the fighting, which was continued until the police arrested them.

John Younger, James Clark, and John Sullivan were before Justice Boyden yesterday under suspicious circumstances. They were arrested in a freight car of the Michigan Southern Railroad, and it is supposed they were there for the purpose of throwing out freight along the road, which would be taken up by thieves whose confederates they are. Their case was continued under $200 bonds in order to obtain further evidence against them.

At Justice Kaufmann's North Side Police Court this morning twenty-three names were on the docket, and the fines amounted to $150. Three young men, named William Smith, John Ryan, and John Burns, stole five hides from a store on Kinzie street. Smith was sent to the Bridewell for ninety days, and the other two were sent for sixty each. Pat McDonald was fined $75 for beating his wife. Michael Nevell stole some lead from the Galena Freight Depot, and got ninety days in the Bridewell. Five young men were caught stealing lead-pipe from a house on Webster avenue. They were fined $25 each.

The name of W. S. Rose appeared on Justice Scully's Police Court docket yesterday morning. He was registered as a "journalist," and was charged with being disorderly. Rose was arrested on Randolph street Sunday night for insulting and stopping a negro woman, who was obliged to call for the aid of a policeman. He stated he had been in the employ of the Chicago Life Insurance Company as a clerk for the past ten years, and that he made a false statement in representing himself as a journalist. Justice Scully fined him $3 and costs, and remarked that a repetition of the offense with a statement that he was a member of the journalistic fraternity of Chicago would cost him $100.

Johnny Brady, a dwarf 19 years of age, known as the "wickedest boy in Chicago," was before Justice Scully yesterday, as a vagrant. Brady was let off some few months ago from the West Side Police Court on a charge of disorderly, upon promising to leave the city, and a few days thereafter being arrested prowling around the South Side, was taken before Justice Boyden, and from there took a change of venue before Justice Scully, who sent him to the Bridewell for thirty days, from which he appealed. The dwarf is about the size of a 10-year old boy, and is used by burglars for the purpose of entering houses over the transoms, opening the doors and giving them admission. The dwarfish offender requested a continuance of his case till Tuesday, which was granted under bonds of $300.

Edwin Brown, formerly Manager of the Katie Putnam Comedy Company, and at present organizing his National Dramatic Company, arrived at Kuhns' Hotel in this city Sunday morning, and was assigned to Room 65. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning he was awakened by the door of his room closing, and quietly arising he discovered that his watch and chain, valued at $300, was missing. Hastily dressing himself, and not alarming any guests of the house, he informed Frank Kuhns of his loss, and immediately summoned Officers Sergeant and Parker, who, after thoroughly searching the house, discovered the notorious John Adams, with several aliases, in Room 71, and took him into custody. On searching further, Mr. Brown's watch and chain were found between the mattresses of the bed. On arriving at the Armory, Capt. Buckley recognized Adams as the "man he was after," Adams having escaped from the House of Correction some two weeks ago. The case was called before Justice Boyden at the Armory, and postponed until 11 to-day.

GENERAL NEWS.

On Saturday afternoon there was held at the Clarendon House, on the North Side, a child's fair, for the benefit of the Foundlings' Home, which netted that institution over $200.

The Philadelphia, the first coal-laden vessel to reach this port, is now discharging her cargo of anthracite coal at the dock of Miner T. Ames & Co.

The City Treasurer received yesterday morning from the City Collector the sum of $12,300, and on account of water-rent the sum of $1,700.

The Chicago Cricket Club met at the Sherman House last night. There was little business transacted beyond listening to the report of the Committee on Organization, and general gossip as to the future designs of the Club. Nothing definite was determined upon.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office. There were present Ald. McGrath, Heath, Spaulding, and Schaffner. A bill of $91.10, from Sloan & Graham, for extra work done in Fire Stations in 1872, recommended by ex-Fire-Marshal Williams, was considered by the Board, and, on motion, it was decided to recommend the Comptroller not to pay it.

At a recent meeting of the Association of the Grand Army of the Republic of Cook County, it was unanimously resolved that all civic and military organizations, all soldiers, sailors, and marines, who desire to pay a just tribute to our fallen comrades on the 30th of May,—Decoration Day, a day set apart by the Nation in honor of the fallen heroes,—are invited to correspond with the Secretary of the Association, so that ample arrangements can be made for all. The office is at No. 608 Madison street.

Mr. Gustav Schulte, who was hurt last January by falling off a sidewalk on Clark street into a basement, fracturing his skull and sustaining other serious injuries, made a statement to the effect that he did not wish to begin an action of law against the city if the Committee would allow him a fair recompense for his damages, which he fixed at about $1,700. The Committee thought Mr. Schulte's claim a reasonable one, but referred the matter to the Law Department. After routine business, the meeting adjourned.

The several Committees of the Masonic fraternity, who have in charge the matter of laying the corner stone of the new Custom-House, met in joint session at the Sherman House last evening. Bro. T. T. Gurney was called to the chair. The Secretary of the former meeting reported that the nominees of the various Committees on Invitation, Reception, and Arrangements had been notified of their appointment. A number of letters of declination were read, and substitutes were elected to fill their places. Letters were also read from the Lodges in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Michigan accepting the invitation to attend the ceremonies. The meeting then went into secret session.

A regular business meeting of the Central Committee of the Woman's Temperance Organization was held yesterday afternoon in the Methodist Church Block. The chair was taken by Mrs. O. B. Wilson, President, and Mrs. Dr. Roler acted as Secretary. After routine business, Mrs. F. S. Bounds, the Treasurer, made a report, showing a balance on hand of about $95, which was considered sufficient to cover expenses. The Committee on Circulation of Pledges reported the procuring of 500 pledges in Swedish and 500 in the German language. On motion, it was resolved that a mass-meeting be held in the Halsted Street Mission Church, the time of its occurrence to be decided by the West Side Division. On motion, thanks were voted to the Trustees of the church for the free use of the room in the Methodist Episcopal Church Block. On motion, it was decided that temperance prayer-meetings be held every afternoon, from 2 to 4 p. m., in the Methodist Church Block, to which all are invited. The meeting then adjourned.

The man with the glass eye, who is so often alluded to, has at length arrived in Chicago. He is giving daily exhibitions of second sight in front of THE TRIBUNE office, to crowds of idlers. By putting a little apparatus which contains a reflecting glass to his eye he is enabled to see behind him, and comments on the street scenes in his rear, much to the amusement of his audience. His remarks run along in about the following strain: "Here comes a man with red whiskers and an eye-glass. He carries a letter in his right hand, which is probably addressed to his lady-love," etc. "There's a man with a hook-nose and a pair of green goggles; he looks over to see what's going on. He is followed by a little boy with a sailor hat, a blue necktie, and has his mouth open, as if he was catching flies, although the weather is cold and flies are scarce." At this the crowd laughs, and when they laugh, they buy, which just suits the vendor, who continues to joke and sell ad libitum.

The Chicago Dental Society held a meeting last night at No. 14 Madison street, Dr. E. D. Swain, President, in the chair. The following members of the Society were present: G. H. Cushing, J. B. Bell, B. W. Day, D. B. Freeman, A. W. Harlan, C. R. E. Koch, J. L. Clapp, M. S. Dean, and J. N. Crouse. Dr. B. W. Day read a paper on "Dental Legislation." Dr. Cushing remarked that the essay spoke of dental legislation in Europe, and that, in his experience, dental legislation in this country could not stand in the same relation to the public as did that of Europe. Its infancy here prevented that. Legislation might help the public after a while, if judicious. He questioned the theory, however, until they could rank with the profession of the world by practice. No legislation would make good dentists, although it might have a tendency towards the grand aim. Other gentlemen took part in the discussion of Dr. Day's essay, after which the meeting adjourned.

A very small meeting of persons interested in the observance of Decoration Day, and favoring the Grand Army of the Republic mode of doing it, rather than that proposed by the Citizens' Committee which met at the Grand Pacific some evenings ago, was held at the Tremont House last evening. Col. Lippincott presided. Col. Hillyard, representing a Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, reported that a meeting of that organization had been held Sunday afternoon, that it intended celebrating Decoration Day according to its own notions, and invited military and civic societies and citizens generally to co-operate with it, and that it had appointed committees to make all necessary arrangements. It was the opinion of the Grand Army that a political ring was endeavoring to make capital out of dead soldiers, and they were determined to withdraw. On motion, a Committee consisting of Col. Lippincott, of Lippincott's Battery; Capt. Cunniff, of the Irish Rifles; Capt. Joyce, of the Montgomery Guards; Capt. Raggio, of the Alpine Hunters, and Dr. Briard, of the Polish-American Guards, was appointed to attend a general meeting of the Grand Army, to be held at No. 82 West Randolph street Sunday afternoon. The meeting then adjourned.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Councillors of the Hospital for Women and Children will be held at 436 Wabash avenue, at 2½ o'clock to-day.

The Decoration Society will meet at 7½ o'clock this evening at the Pacific Hotel. A full attendance is desired, as matters of importance will come up.

The Advance Society and the North Chicago Literary Association will have a joint debate this evening at the church corner of LaSalle street and Chicago avenue.

Prof. Curr gives his first lecture in Chicago at the Union Park Congregational Church this evening.

Mr. A. P. Burbank will give a reading this evening in Kingsbury Music Hall, with a programme which is almost entirely new to a Chicago audience.

PERSONAL.

John T. Alexander, the great stock-raiser of Illinois, was at the Stock-Yards yesterday.

M. M. Kirkman, Local Treasurer and General Accountant of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, has gone to the Hot-Springs of Arkansas, where he will spend six weeks endeavoring to recover his lost health.

Mr. C. C. Wheeler, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, has been obliged to take a month's vacation, part of which will be spent at Waukesha. Mr. Wheeler's malady incapacitates him from office-work every spring.

Theodore W. Hopkins, late of Rochester, N. Y., has been appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Baptist Theological Seminary.

The death of the Hon. Nathaniel P. Jacobs occurred at Detroit, Mich., last Thursday night, after a brief illness. Several of his surviving relatives from Chicago attended the funeral Sunday. Mr. Jacobs was appointed Consul-General to the British East Indies, resident at Calcutta, by Abraham Lincoln, and served with honor to himself and to the nation during that Administration. For some time previous to his death he had been associated with Gen. Howard, of Michigan, in the Land Department of the Northern Pacific Railroad, resident at Kalama, Washington Territory, and had recently returned home upon a visit to his family. He was a brother of B. F. Jacobs, of this city, and his own son, N. P. Jacobs, Jr., is residing at Ravinia, one of the suburbs of Chicago. His wife is the sister of Charles R. and Lynde C. Huntington, of this city. In early life he will be remembered as one of the firm of Jacobs & Garrison, one of the most extensive wholesale houses in Detroit, and strong competitors at that time of Chicago establishments.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

EVANSTON.

The first meeting of the new Board of Village Trustees will be held this evening.

L. J. Gage, Esq., and family are again settled in Evanston.

Mr. J. J. Spalding has returned to Evanston to reside.

Mrs. E. H. Miller will inaugurate the series of Friday afternoon lectures at the Woman's College this week. Lectures will be given each alternate week.

There will be a sociable at the South Evanston M. E. Church Thursday evening. A similar one will be held at John Culver's, in North Evanston, the same evening.

The first meeting of the new Board of Public Library Directors will be held Thursday evening.

The pier is being extended further into the lake, and repaired.

The programme has been fully arranged for the Pastors' Theological Union, which is to be held in Evanston from May 26 to June 5. The proceedings will consist of discussions and papers upon theological subjects by eminent clergymen of the Methodist Church.

The young ladies of the Presbyterian Church give a literary and musical entertainment at the house of Gen. A. C. Ducat to-night.

The Board of Trustees express themselves as well pleased with the efficiency of the "stand-pipe" system of water-works adopted at South Bend, as exhibited to them on their recent visit. Both there and at Laporte every facility for thorough examination was afforded them, and they were much enriched in knowledge by their travels.

JEFFERSON.

The first meeting of the new Board of Trustees for this village was held in the Town Hall Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The meeting was called to order by David S. Pride, Village Clerk. Dr. D. B. Fonda was elected President and delivered a neat inaugural address, which was heartily applauded. The following Trustees answered to the roll-call: Squire Dingee, James Dymand, D. B. Fonda, L. C. Welch, H. C. Vannatta, and Frederick Haussen.

The several petitions of [illegible] Hopkins, Richard T. Race, and Edwin Dymand asking for the office of Village Treasurer, were read, and an election had, resulting in favor of Richard T. Race, of Irving Park. Mr. Race, being present, was called on for a speech. He promised that he would examine the accounts of the old Treasurer and ascertain the truth of the charges made against him and the "old ring." Charles T. Linscott presented a memorial on behalf of the temperance people. He hoped the Board would have no policy of their own, but work only for the best interests of the village, and asked them to take such action on the license question as would conserve good order and temperance. Messrs. Welch, Dymand and Dingee were appointed to draw up a reply in which the policy of the Board would be expressed.

Two petitions from Bowmanville were read, one asking that Thomas Freestone, the other that R. G. Johnston, be appointed policemen for that classic retreat. The Chair appointed a committee of five to consider the matter.

An election was held, which resulted in the choice of H. H. Schweitzer for Captain, A. G. Jackson for Sergeant, R. G. Johnson and Frank Kimball, patrolmen. Fourteen candidates handed in their petitions, asking that the office of Street Commissioner should be given to "your petitioner." Referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Vannatta, Dymand, and Dingee, to report at the next meeting.

Clermont L. Dunlap, A. F. Bradley, L. B. Fuller, and E. W. V. Mushrow were announced as candidates for the office of Village Surveyor. After some discussion on the merits of the different candidates, the whole matter was referred to Messrs. Haussen, Dymand, and Vannatta, with instructions to have the candidates appear before the Committee and state their claims.

A petition was presented from Irving Park, signed by twenty-two taxpayers, praying that a five-foot sidewalk and bridges across the railroad track and boulevard ditches be laid on the west side of Irving avenue from the railroad south to Lot 18, Block 32, original subdivision; also on the west side of Selwyn avenue along Block 40, original subdivision; and on the south side of Blocks 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, in the same subdivision. Laid on the table until next meeting.

Frank James was elected Village Poundmaster.

A few small bills were laid over until next meeting.

The Street Commissioner sent in his bill for $82.84. Adjourned to Saturday at 9 o'clock a. m.

MAYWOOD.

The Maywood depot is moving from the south to the north side of the railroad. The next improvement should be the construction of some decent street-crossings, by means of which the depot might be reached without one's coming in contact with quite so much adhesive earth.

The work on the Methodist Episcopal Church is nearly completed, and the dedication will take place probably during the present month. This church will meet a long-felt want, as it will nearly double the church-accommodations of Maywood.

This evening Mr. Frank L. Perkins gives a reading at the brick school-building, for the benefit of the West Maywood Union Sunday-school. A new programme will be presented.

Reopening of Foley's Billiard Hall.

An event of no common interest to the billiard-playing portion of the community occurs to-day in the reopening of Foley's mammoth billiard hall, which has been closed for several days past, in order that extensive repairs, alterations, and a general rehabilitation might be made. This hall, the largest and finest in the world, is now more handsome and convenient than ever before. A large and beautiful dome has been constructed in the centre of the ceiling, adding a flood of light, and constituting a perfect finish to the interior. From the centre of the dome depends a magnificent chandelier, one of the largest and costliest ever brought to Chicago—an ornament during the day, and at night the central supply of light. The fresco work throughout has been renovated and retouched to its original freshness and beauty, and various other improvements of an important and desirable character have been made without regard to cost, the grand object of Mr. Foley being to sustain the distinction of being the proprietor of a billiard-hall unequaled in any respect on the face of the earth. How fully he has succeeded, the public can judge for themselves. This afternoon, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, will be set apart for the especial benefit of the ladies, who alone will have the pleasure of the first glimpse at the beautiful interior, and for whose edification exhibitions of skill will be made by leading Chicago experts. Mr. Foley extends a cordial invitation to the ladies, and, to those who know his gallantry, no assurance is needed that they will be handsomely treated and enjoyably entertained. The regular public opening occurs this evening. Then everybody will be most welcome.

"Brown's."

This magnificently appointed restaurant, under the proprietorship and management of H. M. Kinsley, the well-known caterer, will be opened to-morrow, Wednesday, May 6. In every respect this establishment will rival anything in New York, and, although the viands, waiting, and general attention to details will be immeasurably superior to any in the city, the prices will be placed on a scale to meet the approbation of every one.

Duryeas' Starch.

Duryeas' "Improved Corn Starch" is the title the Messrs. Duryea give to this famous article of food. This article is made from the choicest corn, which is selected with great care. Its great delicacy and purity make it an article of food much sought after by those who appreciate a good thing. Inquire for Duryeas' "Improved Corn Starch;" "Duryeas'" on every package.

Reed's Temple of Music, Chicago.

New pianos, $50 cash; balance, $25 per month.
New organs, $25 cash; balance, $15 per month.
Warranted to suit or money refunded.
Old pianos and organs taken in exchange.

Jesup, Paton & Co.

We call attention to the advertisement on the first page of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., bankers, New York. The senior member is well known in the West. The new firm has high credit and large capital, and is entitled to confidence.

PROPOSALS.

CONVICT LABOR TO HIRE.

OFFICE KANSAS STATE PENITENTIARY,
LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 1, 1874.

SEALED BIDS will be received for the labor of 200 CONVICTS, or what is not required to do the work at the Prison, until 2 o'clock p. m.

JUNE 1, 1874,

340 Convicts now in the Prison.
Wagon and Carriage making now carried on.
Contracts will be made for five or ten years. TEN HOURS will be a DAY'S LABOR. All shops new and principally brick.

A New 65-Horse Power Engine,

and boiler, now set. State will furnish fixed machinery, line shafting, blower and pipes.
Payments required monthly. Ordinary branches of manufacturing will be allowed.
Coal for fuel had from 12 to 18 cents per bushel.
Full information and specifications furnished on application to A. J. Angell, Chairman Board of Directors, or to the Warden of Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kan.
The right reserved to reject any or all bids.
A. J. ANGELL,
Chairman Board of Directors.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

The Legislature of the State of Illinois having appropriated the sum of $25,000 for the erection of a Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at the National Cemetery at Mound City, Illinois, proposals for building same, together with design and specifications, will be received up to the 20th day of May, 1874. All bids must come within the appropriation. Design and specifications to be sufficiently definite to give a clear idea of material and workmanship. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
W. L. HAMBLETON, Sec'y.
Mound City, Ill., April 1, 1874.

REAL ESTATE.

ONLY

$20 per front for 18 choice lots between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts., west of Stewart-av., and two blocks from the Parkway at Englewood. Terms, 1-3 or 1-4 cash, balance to suit purchasers.

B. F. CLARKE & CO.,
122 LA SALLE-ST.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

NO ONE SHOULD FAIL to read DR. A. G. OLIN'S great work, "Thirty Years Among the Afflicted." Thousands saved from an early grave. Thirty Lectures, especially to Young Men, in book form, delivered before the CHICAGO MEDICAL INSTITUTE. Price 50 cts., post paid. Office, 187 Washington-st., Chicago. Consultation free. Call or write. Patients provided with board and rooms.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.
May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

M'CORMICK MUSIC HALL.
YE OLDDE FOLKES
INCLUDING
Caroline Richings-Bernard,
PIERRE BERNARD,
MADAME DECEVEE.
QUAKER CITY QUARTETTE.
WM. L. TOMLINS, Orchestral Organist.
THEO. M. BROWN, Humorist Pianist.
And many others, Alle Goode Syngeres.
NEXT WEEK
"The best Concerts ever given in Chicago."
BUY RESERVED SEATS NOW AT JANSEN McCLURG & CO.'S, ONLY 75 CTS.
Carpenter & Sheldon.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Farewell Complimentary Benefit to MR. J. W. BLAISDELL, tendered by many of the leading citizens, Mr. R. M. Hooley, and the entire Company.
Monday Evening, May 4—The performance will commence with the delightful Comedy,
AMERICANS IN PARIS.
Arthur Moerie ...... Mr. J. W. Blaisdell
To be followed by a piece of wild absurdity, entitled BISHOP SENT TO THE ARMORY BY GIDDENS.
Tom Banks (sent to the Armory for 30 days) C. B. Bishop
Bill Perkins (sent up for 10 days) ...... George Giddens
To conclude with the popular Irish Drama,
ROBERT EMMET,
THE MARTYR TO IRISH LIBERTY.
Robert Emmet ...... Mr. J. W. Blaisdell
The play concluding with the Historical Trial Scene, with Emmet's famous Address to the Court.
Tuesday, Wednesday, and Wednesday Matinee—A great Comedy Bill. Thursday—Farewell Benefit of Mr. C. B. BISHOP. Friday, Saturday, and Saturday Matinee—AIMEE'S French Opera Bouffe, GRANDE DUCHESSE, LA BELLE HELENE, and ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.

THE GREAT ADELPHI.
EXTRA LADIES' NIGHT, this Tuesday Night.
Immense Success! Houses Crowded to the Roof! Tremendous Enthusiasm over The Flying Meteor,
LEONA DARE,
And Christie's New Trick Pantomime,
THREE DWARFS.
Alex. Davis, the great Ventriloquist; Karl Lind, the Stockholm Wonder; the Joe Brothers and Children. Thirty additional Stars.
Prices, 50c, 35c, or 15c; secured, 25c extra.
Matinee, Wednesday. Matinee benefit of the Burnside Brothers Friday. Monday next, BAD DICKEY.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels
Immense Success. The Greatest Bill of the Season.
THE BLACK SMUGGLERS!
FINALLY TRIUMPHANT!
"LES BRIGANDS NOIR!"
"BEAUTIFUL WALTZER!"
"MY ONLY FRIEND."
Every night during the week and Saturday matinee.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Great Success of the THREE GLORIOUS PLAYS. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Wednesday Matinee,
AMERICANS IN PARIS.
BISHOP | Sent to the Armory by | GIDDENS
AND
ROBERT EMMET; The Martyr of Erin.
Thursday—Farewell Benefit of C. B. BISHOP.
Friday, Saturday, and Saturday Matinee—THE AIMEE OPERA BOUFFE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
CHANFRAU'S KIT.
To be Repeated To-Night.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING & SATURDAY MATINEE.
Maggie Mitchell,
In her successful Heart Story, and famous Specialty
JANE EYRE.
☞ Seats can be secured six days in advance.
FANCHON! LITTLE BAREFOOT! PEARL OF SAVOY!—IN PREPARATION.

UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH.
"STORMING THE BASTILE!"
This Tuesday Evening, May 5.
A Lecture, under the auspices of the Chicago Baptist Union, at the Union Park Congregational Church, by the celebrated Author and Lecturer,
PROF. ALLAN CURR,
well known as Scotland's Greatest Living Orator. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents.
☞ Tickets for sale at Hayton & Bro.'s, 623 West Lake-st.; Emerson & Stott's, 259 West Madison-st.; Bible and Publication Society, 91 Washington-st.; and at the door.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL,
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
A. P. BURBANK,
HUMOROUS READINGS.
Tickets, 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. To be had at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, 117 State-st.; Emerson & Stott's, 259 West Madison-st.; J. Sharp's, Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av., or at the Box Office in the evening.

PROF. SWING,
AT CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH,
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 5.
Admission, 25c; Reserved Seats, 50c; for sale at Beecher's, 212 West Madison-st., and Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s Book Store, 117 State-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Highland Park Hotel.
The best Summer Hotel on the shores of Lake Michigan now open for guests. A most salubrious, cool, and healthy place for families and children. 108 feet above the level of the lake.
Applications for rooms can be made at the Hotel, or at No. 122 Dearborn-st., Room No. 1, where plans of the different floors can be seen.
April 30. CHARLES DUFFIELD, Proprietor.

HATFIELD HOUSE, Massena Springs,
On Raquette River, three miles from St. Lawrence River,
Will open JUNE 1, for reception of guests. Accommodations first-class. The hotel is entirely new, and has been fitted and furnished with every modern convenience. Good fishing and hunting.
The proprietors have determined to present a house in every way worthy of patronage. The waters are highly recommended by the medical faculty in wide range of diseases. Address HATFIELD BROS., Massena Springs, St. Lawrence Co., New York.

CONGRESS HALL,
Sheldon Springs, Sheldon, Vt.
Eight miles east of St. Albans. Mineral Water and Baths. Pure Air. Excellent Table. Write for circulars of terms and rooms.
Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York, 25 Tremont-st., Boston, or at Congress Hall.
Board very low. Open May until December.

HOTELS.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Corner Irving-place and Sixteenth-st.,
NEW YORK.
Only one block from Union Square, the most central yet quiet location in the city, in the immediate vicinity of all the principal places of amusement and leading retail stores, has been enlarged and improved the past season by the addition of fifty rooms and a passenger elevator.
CHAS. B. FERRIN, Proprietor.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday..........$2.50
Tri-Weekly.........6.00 | Weekly..........2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Americans in Paris," "Bishop Sent to the Armory by Giddens," "Robert Emmet."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Frank Chanfrau. "Kit, or the Arkansas Traveler." Afternoon and evening.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Maggie Mitchell. "Jane Eyre."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels. Minstrelsy and comicalities. Burlesque "Les Brigands Noir."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. Variety performance. Leona Dare, the pantomime of the "Three Dwarfs."

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Lecture by Prof. Allan Curr. Subject: "Storming the Bastile."

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Humorous readings by A. P. Burbank.

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH—Lecture by Prof. Swing.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, No. 1, K. T.—Stated Conclave this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock, at Asylum, 72 Monroe-st. Business. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.
B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 308, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communication this (Tuesday) evening, in their hall, No. 74 Monroe-st. (Free Mason's Hall), for work on the M. M. Degree. The fraternity cordially invited to meet with us.
C. H. CRANE, Sec'y.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.—Many times women call upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder; and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

From Miss LORINDA E. ST. CLAIR, Shade, Athens Co., O., Oct. 14, 1872:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Your favorite prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years."

From ELLA A. SCHAFFER, Zanesville, Ind., Aug. 3, 1872:

"Dr. Pierce—I received the medicine you sent me, and began using it immediately. As a result of the treament I feel better than I have for three years."

From Mrs. JOHN K. HAMILIN, Odell, Ill., March 19, 1872:

"Dr. Pierce—The favorite prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for."

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, May 5, 1874.

The Czar of all the Russias was in Berlin yesterday, and received Gens. Von Moltke and Manteuffel. Prince Gortschakoff conferred with Prince Bismarck. After all, there is a royal road to learning; it lies through Berlin.

The Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, has positively declined a renomination to Congress. He says there is little inducement now for a man to hold office in Washington. Mr. Kasson will control no more nominations to post-offices in his district. He has been disloyal to the "party."

There is no longer any reason to doubt that the Carlists have been driven from Bilbao. Advices on this point for the past few days have been conflicting, but this morning it is authoritatively announced that Marshal Serrano has entered the city. For the Carlists, indeed, the field is lost, and nothing remains but eternal hate and spirit of revenge.

A noteworthy feature of the bill making an appropriation of $3,000,000 to meet the expenses of the National Centennial celebration has hitherto escaped attention. It is a recommendation that the duties on tea and coffee be restored until the Government is reimbursed for its expenditures on account of the Centennial. Possibly this provision is intended as a remote and delicate recognition of the resistance made in Revolutionary times by the sturdy patriots of Boston to the imposition of a tax upon tea.

We print elsewhere a note from Mr. Hermann Raster, in which he says that the *Times'* report of the last meeting of the Public Library Board was "maliciously mendacious," which everybody will readily believe. But THE TRIBUNE article entitled "The Battle of the Books" was based rather upon a private version of the controversy than any printed account of the proceedings. We carried it no further than the Irish-German coalition known as the "People's Party," which was organized for a specific purpose and was remarkably successful in achieving it; but Mr. Raster gives it a bearing even on the inflation question. If the Irish and Germans will vote together against the repudiationists, as Mr. Raster believes, we are very glad to hear it; and he will scarcely deny that they will be engaged in a much better work than when they voted together to elect Mr. Colvin Mayor of Chicago.

No nomination for Comptroller was made by the Mayor last night to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Hayes' resignation. It is to be hoped that the appointment is deferred for the purpose of finding some gentleman whose acknowledged business capacity will at once recommend him to the people and secure the prompt approval of the Common Council. The incumbency of the Comptroller's office is of the most vital importance to the interests of Chicago, and neither personal nor party consideration should exert any influence over the choice. The name of Mr. Hayes gave the greatest strength the present City Administration has had, and his occupancy of the office was an assurance that the municipal finances would be closely and ably managed. Now that he has retired, the place should be filled by some one who will, in his own person, command equal confidence.

The Chicago produce markets were generally a shade stronger yesterday, with a moderate business doing. Mess pork was quiet, and 2½c per brl higher, closing at $16.52½@16.55 cash, and $16.65@16.70 seller June. Lard was active, and 5c per 100 lbs higher, closing tame at $10.20 cash, and $10.30@10.32½ seller June. Meats were in fair demand and steady, at 5¾c for shoulders, 8¾c for short ribs, 9c for short clear, and 10@11c for sweet-pickled hams. Lake freights were dull and unchanged, at 4c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and steady, at 94c per gallon. Flour was more active and firm. Wheat was moderately active and ½c higher, closing at $1.27½ cash, $1.28⅝ seller June, and $1.30 for Minnesota. Corn was in fair demand, and ⅝c higher, closing at 65⅝@65¾c cash, and 65⅞c seller June. Oats were more active, and ½c higher, closing at 45⅛c cash, and 45⅝c seller June. Rye was in good demand, and ½c higher, closing at 92c. Barley was dull and weak at $1.50@1.52 for No. 2. Hogs were active and stronger. Cattle were 15c higher, and active at the advance. Sheep scarce and higher.

We publish this morning the opinions of Judge Curtis and William M. Evarts on the late Wisconsin legislation relating to railways. Both opinions will be read with interest, although there is little in either for which the public has not been prepared by articles published already in THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Curtis argues that the Legislature has no power to prescribe the remuneration the railway companies shall receive for future services; that the laws in question are invalid for the reason that they take the property of the citizen without giving him any compensation therefor; that they indirectly, at least, invalidate the obligations of contracts; and that the power to prescribe a schedule of rates for railways either does not exist in the Legislature or that it is unlimited, which is, he would have it, absurd.

Mr. Evarts confines himself to one main point, reserving for future consideration the minor ones which suggest themselves, and on which his opinion was asked. The burden of his argument is that the laws in question take the property of individuals without making any compensation therefor, and that the provision of the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin which reserve the right to repeal or modify the charter of a corporation cannot be construed to cover a case of virtual confiscation.

The report of the Ways and Means Committee on the Sanborn business has been submitted to the House of Representatives. It is a concise document, traversing the evidence adduced, and presenting the conclusions reached by the Committee. The law authorized the appointment of three persons to assist the Internal Revenue officials in collecting delinquent taxes. The Committee find that this provision has been exactly reversed, *i. e.*, that the Internal Revenue Department has been appointed to assist certain persons to whom collection contracts were awarded. Secretary Richardson, Assistant-Secretary Sawyer, and Solicitor Banfield may be surprised to learn that the efforts of each to shift the responsibility for the making of the contracts upon the other two have resulted in involving all three in a common ruin. They are "severely condemned" by the Committee for inefficiency and carelessness; at the same time, they are acquitted of dishonest intentions by a saving clause. The Committee further report that a large part, if not all, of the claims collected by Sanborn ought not to have been made the subject of a contract; they might, and probably would, have been collected by the regularly-employed servants of the Government. The recommendations subjoined to the report are: (1) That the law authorizing the contracts be repealed; (2) that all further claims under it be excluded from the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. This is such a report as the people demanded. It "severely condemns" the three officers of the Government who have made possible the perpetration of the Sanborn inquity. President Grant will, of course, admit the propriety of at once dismissing these gentlemen from the service of the United States.

THE FARMERS AND THE LAND TAX.

The members of the State Committee of the Farmers' Associations of Illinois will meet at Bloomington to-day, to consider and report what action shall be taken the coming season with regard to political matters. These Associations are something wholly distinct from the Granges. The Granges are organizations of a social and commercial character, and are not political; the Farmers' Associations are political, and seek reform at the ballot-box. The Committee meet to consult upon many things, including, of course, the expediency of calling a State Convention to nominate candidates, and of recommending Congressional and Legislative nominations in every District.

We suggest to this Committee the propriety of presenting to the consideration of the people, and especially of the farmers, the inequalities and extortions of the tax system of Illinois, and the justice of amending it by the entire abolition of the land tax. A few facts will present the whole case to the comprehension of the least informed. The assessed value of real and personal property in the State of Illinois, as fixed by the State Board of Equalization, was $1,256,105,514. This is less than an average of 50 per cent of the entire property, real and personal, in the State. The entire cash value of the taxable property of the State is about $2,600,000,000. The value of the real and that of the personal property in the State are about equal. At an honest enumeration and cash valuation, the two would compare as follows:

Actual cash value of real estate..........	$1,300,000,000
Actual cash value of personal property...	1,300,000,000
Total..........	$2,600,000,000

The Assessors, however, have not found all this property. As equalized, the assessment stands:

Lands..........	$582,416,667
Town and city lots..........	317,199,285
Railroad lands..........	2,201,652
Railroad lots..........	6,122,598
Total lands and lots..........	$907,940,202
Personal property..........	$287,292,809
Railroad, personal..........	1,555,094
Railroad track and rolling stock..........	59,317,409
Total personal property..........	$348,165,312

From this it will be seen that the lands and town lots are assessed at over 70 per cent of their actual cash value. The personal property assessed is about 26 per cent of the value of the whole.

But the inequality does not end here. The land is recorded on the county maps, and every acre and town lot is found by the Assessor. Not a foot of land escapes enumeration. So with the personal property on the land. The Town Assessor knows to a certainty the exact number of horses, mules, cows, cattle, sheep, and hogs that every farmer owns; he knows, too, every watch and clock in his town; he knows who has got a sewing-machine, and who has got a reaper, cultivator, planter, mower, plow, harrow, or any other implement. He knows the value of each man's furniture and of his improvements, and not an item of personal property on the farm is omitted from the tax-book. So that when we examine the list of personal property returned by the Assessor we find the aggregate made up of the following items:

Horses..........	$48,500,000
Cattle..........	36,000,000
Mules and asses..........	5,000,000
Hogs..........	11,000,000
Sheep..........	2,000,000
Wagons..........	8,000,000
Sewing-machines..........	1,500,000
Agricultural implements..........	8,000,000
Household furniture..........	12,000,000
Clocks, watches, and other property..........	10,000,000
Total..........	$142,000,000

These are the proportions of these several items found on the farms in the State. Excluding the railroad property, the whole value of the personal property found and reported by the Assessor is $287,000,000, while of that sum $142,000,000, or about one-half, is found on the farms, and inseparably connected therewith. We then have the remarkable exhibit that, of the taxable property actually assessed and taxed, there are:

Lands and other real estate..........	$907,940,202
Personal property found on farms..........	142,000,000
Total lands and appurtenances..........	$1,049,940,202
All other personal property in State..........	$145,292,809

These, with the $60,872,503 assessed against railroads, make up the aggregate valuation of real and personal property in Illinois amounting to $1,256,105,514.

It will be seen, therefore, that the lands, and the live-stock, and other appurtenances of the farms, and the other real estate, pay taxes on TEN-TWELFTHS of the assessed real and personal property in the State, and that, excluding the live-stock and other property on the farms, and the railroads, the Assessors find in the whole State of Illinois only $145,000,000 of personal property. In the whole State of Illinois the Assessors only found $38,000,000 of merchandise, while, in 1873, the sales of merchandise, wholesale and retail, in Chicago were not less than a thousand millions of dollars.

The value of the farms and other lands of the State being only equal to that of the aggregate personal property, the owners of that land and real estate pay ten-twelfths of all the taxes for State, county, and town purposes. Out of every dollar of revenue collected they pay 82½ cents, leaving to the railroads and the holders of the residue of the personal property the payment of the other 17½ cents.

This is the result of a system which all experience has shown to be defective, unequal, and oppressive. The entire burden of taxation is thrown upon the land. What is true in Illinois is true elsewhere, and it is asserted officially that in New York not over 15 per cent of the personal property is ever assessed. Another grievance is the cost of collecting. The Auditor has made a levy for school purposes in 1873. The revenue to be raised is $1,000,000. He has levied for over $1,200,000, the additional 20 per cent being the cost of collecting. The aggregate taxation for State, county, and town purposes for 1873 may be put down at $24,000,000, and the operation may be thus stated:

Revenue collected..........	$20,000,000
Cost of collection, etc., 20 per cent..........	4,000,000
Total levy..........	$24,000,000

Of this sum there will be paid:

By lands, lots, and property on farms..........	$19,500,000
By railroad property..........	1,440,000
By all other personal property..........	3,160,000
Total..........	$24,000,000

Is it not time to abandon a system that works so unjustly as this, and to resort to the other form of taxation provided by the Constitution, whereby lands and real estate may all be exempted like the bulk of personal property from taxation, and the State collect its revenue from business occupations in the form of licenses, tax on gross receipts of railroads, and other corporations? In this way the aggregate revenue of the State may be so increased that, in addition to paying all the State expenses, there will be a large surplus to apply to the credit of the local taxation. This revenue can all be collected at a cost not exceeding 1 per cent, and would be cheerfully paid, or, if not so paid, easily enforced; and the now oppressed and plundered land-holders would be allowed a season of mercy and forbearance. We suggest that the Farmers' meetings take into consideration the expediency of making as a part of their platform the substance of the following proposition:

> That in all nominations for candidates for the State Legislature in 1874 there be required of the nominees of the Farmers' Associations an assurance that the State Revenue laws be so amended that the burden of taxation, now borne almost exclusively by the land and the property thereon, be more evenly distributed; and that the powers of the Constitution (hitherto not excessive) of taxing occupations, and persons, and corporations using special franchises, in the form of licenses and in the shape of percentages on gross receipts, be put in operation, to the end that the tax on lands and all other property by valuation shall be repealed at the earliest day possible.

THE ARKANSAS OUTRAGE.

The latest from Arkansas is that two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of that State, while on their way to Little Rock to hold a term of the Court before which the Gubernatorial question was to be discussed, were arrested by an armed force, by direction of Gov. Baxter, and removed from the train. This was done under the plea that martial law is in force, and the jurisdiction of the civil courts suspended. This whole affair is sickening. This Supreme Court, two of whose Judges were counted into office by the same fraud by which Baxter was declared Governor in November, 1872, is composed of Republicans, all carpet-bag adventurers, who have, with the other Republican politicians, tired of Baxter, and who want a more unprincipled man and a carpet-bagger like themselves. This Court which, a year ago, unanimously refused to hear Brooks' claim that he was elected Governor, is now hastening to hold a term to declare Brooks elected, and give judgment of ouster against Baxter. In the meantime, Baxter has summoned the Legislature to meet in special session, and this body, it is expected, will assert its exclusive prerogative of determining who is the Governor. The Legislature is supposed to be strongly for Baxter. Last year, the Supreme Court unanimously decided that the Legislature was the exclusive authority in a contested election for Governor, and that the Courts had no jurisdiction; now the same Court wants to reverse its decision, in order to get rid of Baxter. It is a race, therefore, between the Court and the Legislature as to which shall have the first decision of the case. What a disgusting spectacle does this whole business present! A State Government put up one year by horrid fraud, and then all the conspirators and parties to that fraud uniting, not to resign and give their places to the honestly-elected officers, but to eject one of their own number who has proved to be an honest and upright man. In this proceeding two members of the United States Senate (one of them owing his election to the same fraud) are parties, and are seeking to have the United States interfere, as it did in Louisiana, to overturn a State Government and erect another in its place. The whole proceedings in Arkansas are the natural product of the policy of the Government in relation to these carpet-bag usurpations. That policy has been to override the popular will and maintain a Republican ascendancy at all hazards. This has been the case in Louisiana, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Florida. In Tennessee, Georgia, and Virginia the people have at last been allowed to elect their own officers. The fraud of 1872 in Arkansas, by which Baxter and other Republicans were declared elected, though they had been defeated by the people, was affirmed by both Houses of Congress. Now that Baxter has become obnoxious, they want another man put in his place, who will manipulate the election returns of 1874, and maintain the Republican ascendancy. The original fraud requires now a more glaring one, and the whole job is as disgusting and demoralizing as it is infamous.

THOSE DIVIDENDS.

The New York bankers who are charged with the sale of the Central Pacific gold bonds say, in their advertisement of them, that the Company, with the proceeds of these bonds, and with its "surplus earnings, after paying expenses, interest, *and dividends*," is adding to the permanent improvements of the road. The amount of these dividends has been stated, in previous advertisements, at 6 per cent a year. The Company now owes the Government some millions of dollars for the defaulted interest on its guaranteed bonds, which the country has been obliged to pay. Under such circumstances, its declaring dividends is a gross fraud. No stockholder in any railroad has a right to a cent of profit until the last bondholder has received the money due him. The stock of the Central Pacific amounts to many millions. A 3 per cent semi-annual dividend upon it would require a very large payment. There is probably, however, a fraud in the case. Most of the stock was never paid for. It was simply shared among the Ring that built the road and that owned California until Booth broke the fetters of his State. It was thought that these gold bonds would sell better if dividends on the stock could be proclaimed. Accordingly it was announced, with a great flourish, that dividends would be paid. The stockholders not in the Ring received them. The members of the Ring, it is said, gave receipts for them without ever getting them. Thus a few thousand dollars sufficed to pay them. If this story is true, and it comes to us strongly indorsed, these bonds are offered for sale under false pretenses. If it is untrue, it behooves the country to take steps at once to compel the Central Pacific to pay interest on its bonds before it does on its stock.

A DAZZLING TRIAD.

Even if the District of Columbia investigation should fail to reveal the sources of the corruptions known to have been practiced, as now seems probable, and thereby fails to satisfy the object for which it was instituted, it will not have been held in vain. Whatever issue it may have, that investigation cannot be called altogether barren or fruitless which has brought to the surface, one after the other, that dazzling triad of witnesses, each one more beautiful and brilliant than his predecessor,—Count Fosco, Kirtland, and Storrs. With many points of similarity, bound together by a mysterious tie, and working together with a community of purpose, they still differ from each other as one star differeth from another in glory. First came Count Fosco,—shy, diffident, modest, and yet as confiding as a school-girl. He felt that the eyes of the world were upon him, and he consequently bore himself proudly; yet, with all his hauteur, there was mingled a kindly recognition of all who had influence, and an impartiality in securing their services. Count Fosco was a student, but he reasoned that there must be some one in Washington who possessed influence; and, if he secured everybody, he would be sure to have that one among the number. Thus it was that the magnitude of Count Fosco's operations was too much for him, and, as a witness, he was coy and uncertain. In order not to leak, it was necessary that he should be vague and indefinite, and that memory should be short; and it was. Thus he went through his testimony, talking much and saying nothing,—cold, haughty, and somewhat austere, but always uncertain,—and, when he had done, Count Fosco left no other impression upon the minds of the Committee than that he had been born in an eclipse. Then came Kirtland,—audacious, mendacious, airy, brassy, cheeky, the very personification of a gilt-edged and elaborately-veneered dead-beat. He had none of the coyness, the hauteur, or the dignity of Count Fosco. He had no idea of coquetting with truth; he scouted it altogether as a very undesirable piece of property, and embarrassing to a man of the world. Starting out with the aphorism that a man is an ass who tells the truth, if the truth is going to injure him, he acted up to this idea from first to last and met every allegation, every leading question, every scrap of documentary evidence, with point-blank denial, notwithstanding the fact that in the operation he continually crossed and recrossed his tracks. The grave and reverend Senators were snubbed and browbeaten by this audacious witness. They were overawed and crushed under his brazen weight. They had a contempt mingled with pity for their witness, the Count, but here was a witness who had a contempt for them. And, when he had done, he lightly tripped away, leaving them no wiser than when he commenced.

And now comes Storrs, our Emery. Light, and airy, and festive is Storrs when at home, but his foot is not on his native heath, and his brow is sad. They have been imposing upon Storrs in Washington. The parties who have influence have been worrying Count Fosco's keeper, and all his testimony is sicklied o'er with a pale cast. His story is as melancholy as an autumn day, as pathetic as a woman's tear. Like George Washington, "I never told a word of untruth in my life to anybody," and yet this counterpart of the great and good Father of his Country is harassed and victimized by the people who "have influence" in Washington. They swarm into his room even before he is out of bed. They take his key when he is out and go through his room. They order little dinners in his room. They get thirsty in his room, and send for cocktails. All this Storrs might bear with equanimity were it not for the fact that these people of influence, in fits of absent-mindedness, charge the little dinners and cocktails to Storrs. A little operation of this sort grows by degrees like a ball of snow, as soon as it is found out that it is feasible. Storrs complains in his testimony that it is growing tedious. People are finding out that things can be charged to Storrs. Casual people dropping into the bar-room charge their drinks to Storrs. Strangers, gradually emboldened by the prevailing custom, and looking upon Storrs not only as Count Fosco's representative but as a general philanthropist, have their bar-bills and little extras charged to Storrs. If things keep on in this way, the Treasurer of the United States some day will attach his unique signature to an order directing the national debt to be charged to Storrs. We submit that this is hard on Storrs. No man wants all his chickens to come home to roost at once. But there is a day of vengeance coming. They little reckon what they are doing when they come fooling round Emery. When he says to the Committee, "I shall have to pay for them before I leave, as I ordinarily pay bills," he means business. It is all smooth sailing now, but there will be a weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth when Emery leaves Washington. These parties who are charging cocktails and dinners to Storrs are sporting about the edge of a precipice, the depth of which they hardly dream. The Committee were evidently touched to the heart with the pathos and melancholy of Storrs, for they soothingly inquired: "What manner of men are they?" Encouraged by this friendly proffer, Emery opened his heart: "I think the usual manner in this community. I have looked upon most of these people who have been at my room as dead-beats, and have treated them accordingly. If I had been at home, I would have put them out of my front window; but the business here has been of such a character that I did not regard it as safe." Here again Storrs conveys an intimation which would make the blood of these people curdle did they know the facts in the case. They would shrink back in horror from charging any more cocktails to him. Storrs is not a sidewalk lawyer. He is in a fourth story, and it is a long, long tumble to the stone walk below, and no dead-beat that went out of that front window would ever charge anything more to Storrs. The sight of a truly good man struggling with adversity always moves the gods to pity, and this old saying applies with more than usual force to Storrs struggling with the Washington dead-beats. Come back, Emery, come back home, where the dead-beats won't trouble you, and no one will charge cocktails to your account.

Looking, therefore, at the record of the past week, has this investigation been altogether fruitless when it has revealed to us this dazzling triad of witnesses: the haughty, and courtly, and uncertain Count Fosco; the cheeky, and elegant, and negative Kirtland; the pathetic, and melancholy, and truly good Storrs?

REFORM IN CONGRESS.

One day last week when the Civil Appropriation bill was before Congress, Mr. J. D. Ward, member from this city, made a strike in favor of reform by moving the following amendment:

> In line 1,449 strike out $1,800 and insert in lieu thereof $1,200, so that it will read "Superintendent of seed-room, $1,200."

Mr. Ward gave as the reasons for this motion that the officer was employed but a part of his time, and that the character of the work he performed "required about as much skill as to measure potatoes." This proposition to save $600 a year was a bold one. It was an attempt to reduce a salary, and, therefore, threatened the integrity of the whole Civil-Service system of the Government. No precedent of this kind has been permitted in Congress for fifteen years. Mr. Ward, as a new member, did not understand the usages of the House. Twelve hundred dollars may be sufficient compensation in his district for measuring potatoes, but not at Washington. The seed-distributor is a constituent of some member of Congress and Senator; may have served faithfully in a town or a legislative caucus; and his compensation, like the compensation of all Government employes, is regulated not by the value of his services to the public, but of his services to his patron. The motion provoked considerable indignation. New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Alabama, and Ohio rushed to the defense; it was a question of $600 a year, and of untold consequence as a precedent. The debate was elaborate and learned; the forensic display was brilliant; and, after spending time that cost the Government $10,000, the House stamped the proposition to death, every member except twenty-seven voting against it. Our member got a lesson in reform that he will remember.

PAY OF PUBLIC MEN.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, it is rumored in Washington, has signified his intention to retire from public life at the close of his present term. Mr. Dawes has been a hard and intelligent worker in the public service, and, therefore, this resolution of his, if resolution it be, will be learned with regret. The reason assigned for the determination is that his own personal interests imperatively demand it. Senators and Representatives, like every one else, must look after their bread and butter, not only for the present but also for the future. They, like humbler mortals who have little time or thought to give to questions of the tariff or finance, must lay up a penny for a rainy day. Now, Mr. Dawes is represented as believing that all Representatives can do is to take care of the present. For the future rainy day, if they would provide, they must enter on the more lucrative paths of life. We are not acquainted with the state of Mr. Dawes' finances, nor are we in a way to tell whether or not he can afford to continue to do good service to his country consistently with his own private interests. Report has it that he believes he cannot. If it be so, we are sorry for it. But it is not the first instance in the history of our Government in which the country has had to dispense with the services of some of her best men for a like reason; nor can we call the reason a mercenary one. There are duties which men owe to their families and to themselves, and among these duties is that of wisely providing for the future. Any man who finds that in the public service he cannot do this while by leaving it he can, is certainly justified in abandoning it for that reason. Every man who enters the public service must judge for himself whether, in a pecuniary sense, he can afford to do it; and, having entered it, whether his financial interests warrant him to remain there. His judgment is final on the matter, and, with it, good taste forbids the public to find fault. But when, from cases like the rumored one of Mr. Dawes, it is argued that the country should increase the salaries of Congressmen, or pension them after a number of years of service, the public have a right to an opinion on the subject. It may be very desirable for the country to retain the services of an individual Representative or Senator; but it does not follow that therefore every Congressman should receive a princely salary for his services. The fact is that our Representatives receive a salary equivalent to $10,000 per annum. The actual sum paid them is only $5,000, but they are engaged in the service of the country during only half the year. Many of them are lawyers, and continue their practice while in Congress. Comparatively few are precluded from transacting their regular business, whatever it may be. Five thousand dollars are, we take it, ample remuneration for the labor performed by the average Congressman,—as much as he would make in any position out of Congress. No one forces him into the legislative halls of the country. No one holds him there. If he finds that he is beggaring himself by staying there, he is free to leave. The effect of increasing the salaries of Congressmen, instead of producing good, might be productive of much evil. Make the salary large enough, and it will become an object more than the place, and, instead of calling forth competent men to look for the position, in all probability it would call out a host of adventurers who are already sufficiently numerous in our Congressional halls. Congress is a place where laws, not fortunes, should be made. So far as pensions go, the same objections apply as to increase of salaries. Pensions, except perhaps to the widows of soldiers killed in the service of their country, or to men who are disabled in the service, are not in harmony with our Republican institutions. Their introduction would have a bad effect on our politics, managed as they now are. Hence, while it is a matter of regret that men like Mr. Dawes will from time to time retire to private life when, by the experience gained during long years of service, they are best qualified to counsel the Government, we cannot but think that their continued service would be too dearly bought by making Congressional seats prizes for dollar-hunters to struggle for.

PEER AND PROLETARIAT.

It has been the dream of some English social reformers to effect a politico-social union between the nobility and the workingmen, or, as they alliteratively and alluringly put it, between peer and proletariat. The social part of the league was not to include the reception of Jones, the mechanic, or Hodge, the laborer, at the table of the Earl of Blue-Blood. But the Earl was to devise plans for draining and ventilating the homes of Jones and Hodge, and for defending them from the "tyranny of capital." In return, His Grace was to receive the hearty support of his low-born friends in maintaining the rights of his order against the encroachments of the great middle-class. It was to be, in fact, a combination of the extremes against the means, but it is doubtful whether the proportion is a true one, for the means seem stronger than the other two put together. At any rate, the scheme has lamentably failed. During the present strike of the agricultural laborers, the peerage has had a first-class chance to help the proletariat, and has instead helped its foes. The way in which English country lands are let, has given their chief holders, the nobility, great power in aiding or opposing this strike. The farmers rent their lands from the same man who lets small plots of ground to the men who work on the farms. This letting can be terminated at will. The tenant holds only at the pleasure of his landlord. When the men struck against the farmers, very many of them were at once ejected from their homes by the noble owners thereof. This has caused great excitement. There are angry demands for a law regulating tenant-right in England like the one now in force in Ireland. This secures a tenant from being ejected without due notice, and gives him a claim on the landlord for the value of the improvements he has made during his possession of the property. It is thus possible, as we showed last week, that the strike may result in very important modifications in the laws about land. But on land the aristocracy rests, and, on the aristocracy, royalty itself. The nobility may reap the whirlwind from the seeds of dissatisfaction they are rashly sowing now. They are opposing the laborers, besides, by giving public aid and comfort to the farmers. A couple of Earls have been denouncing the strikers, and calling their leaders demagogues, etc., from the platform. Peer and proletariat are evidently still the poles of English society. Wisdom dictates to the former a union with the masses against the masses' immediate masters, but pride holds them back. That pride may go before a fall.

Prof. Swing pleaded to the indictment of Prof. Patton yesterday. He rejected the election, infant damnation, and kindred doctrines, which he characterized as belonging to "the religion of despair"; and subscribed to the following points of belief, using his words in the strictly evangelical sense: (1) The inspiration of the Scriptures; (2) the Trinity; (3) the divinity of Christ; (4) the office of Christ as a mediator; (5) conversion by God's spirit; (6) Man's natural sinfulness; and (7) the final separation of the righteous from the wicked. This was a definition of his relation to Presbyterianism. As regards his relation to Liberal Christianity, the Professor holds that his conduct has been that of a Christian gentleman and a conscientious clergyman. He would rather abandon Presbyterianism than the habits of thought which have controlled his treatment of the unevangelical churches. As the dark side of Presbyterianism has been responsible for much infidelity, its bright side should be utilized to make reparation. After the delivery of Prof. Swing's confession of faith, an attempt was made to quash the indictment against him. But Prof. Patton was relentless. He was bent on prosecuting to the bitter end, and his counsels finally prevailed. The trial will continue indefinitely. Since Prof. Patton has expressed an intention of carrying the case to the Synod of Northern Illinois, and thence to the General Assembly of the Church, any attempt to thwart his purposes in the Presbytery would be worse than useless. Prof. Swing will not be approved as a good Presbyterian until he has passed three trials; and he has already expressed a determination of leaving the Church if he be a second time summoned to answer for the faith that is in him.

The New Orleans *Republican*, in estimating the approximate damages of the overflow in Louisiana, has carefully prepared a table which contains some interesting figures. The whole area of the State is 30,094 square miles, or about 20,000,000 acres. Of these about one-tenth are improved. There have been seventeen parishes more or less injured by the flood, comprising 587,949 acres, which produce 13,894,856 lbs of rice, 132,070 bales of cotton, and 48,817 hogsheads of sugar, in addition to live stock and other farm products. Estimating the probable crop of rice, sugar, and cotton of these parishes as below, the *Republican* thinks the proportion of damage may be approximated at one-sixth of the probable product. Thus on the crop of

Sugar, 48,817 hogshead (estimated with molasses)..........	$5,000,000
Cotton, 132,070 bales..........	10,000,000
Rice, 14,000,000 pounds..........	2,500,000
Total..........	$17,500,000

would give about $3,000,000 as the non-production of these staples alone, to which must be added a great loss in live-stock, poultry, vegetables, and other articles of farm produce. The severity of this immense loss is tempered somewhat by the fact that crops and lands damaged by high water have great powers of recuperation.

The literary critic of the New York *Arcadian* says: "The *Figaro* wishes to know where to find the 'piece for recitation called "Bingen on the Rhine."' I am not sure that that is the title, but the poem referred to is probably Longfellow's verses in which occur the words, 'Bingen, fair Bingen on the Rhine.'" It seems rather curious that a journal like the New York *Arcadian*, the organ of a club composed of literary men and connoisseurs in art and music, should blunder over a poem in this wise, which is the stock in trade of every school-boy orator. If any other paper outside of New York City had been uncertain about the authorship of Mrs. Norton's poem, we should never have heard the last about provincial ignorance.

THE WISCONSIN RAILROADS.

Text of the Opinions of Messrs. Evarts and Curtis.

Both Gentlemen Declare the New Law to Be Unconstitutional.

Mainly Because It Takes the Property of the Roads Without Compensation.

Miscellaneous Comments on the Situation.

OPINION OF MR. EVARTS.

The great length of Mr. Evarts' opinion constrains us to omit portions of the document. All that is essential to an understanding of the case, however, we have endeavored to make place for. After remarking that he has considered the facts and the papers laid before him by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, exhibiting the condition of the Company in respect to the franchises it holds in connection with its property in several States, and that he has examined the recent Wisconsin legislation on railways, Mr. Evarts proceeds to say that the principal inquiry relates to the validity of that legislation. The meaning, legal effect, etc., of particular provisions of that legislation he reserves for future inquiry, and confines himself to the main subject. He says that the charters held by the Company purport to be perpetual; that there is in them no limit to the existence of the corporation or to the corporate rights granted; that the charters all authorize the Company to receive such compensation for freight and passage as the Company shall deem reasonable.

He recites the provision of the Wisconsin Constitution which provides that all general laws or special acts creating corporations may be altered or repealed; that which says that no property of any person shall be taken without compensation. He recites also the provisions of the acts of March 11 and 12, 1874. With these our readers are already familiar. The effect of these acts he sums up: The practical operation of these legislative rates prescribed by the act upon the railroad service of this Company, if such service is maintained with its present efficiency and public accommodation, will be to deprive the Company of any emoluments to its stockholders from its fares and freights, and also to appropriate to the public use the profits which, in the past have been, and in the future would be, the earnings of the corporate property and administration for the stockholders.

"This plain conclusion is to be avoided, if avoided at all, by finding in the contract itself a reservation of authority to the State to deal with the stipulations of the contract in general, or with this particular stipulation respecting the freights and fares, at the pleasure of the State, and finding, also, an undertaking on the part of the corporation to submit to the altered terms imposed upon it, in reducing or destroying its emoluments for the corporate service, and yet perform the corporate service, in its various conditions, as if the compensation for such service had not been withdrawn by the State.

I have said that this reservation must be found in the contract itself, by which I mean that the contract, as interpreted and measured by the law of the land and the judgment of the courts, must, at the time it was made, and, as a part of itself, have adopted and included as a part of the agreement between the State and the corporation this reserved power of the State and this necessary submission of the corporation. In other words, this subsequent legislation to which the corporation has given no subsequent assent fails to be a violation of the original contract, and so invalid against the corporate dissent, only because the law finds in the original contract such an assent on the part of the corporation as make the subsequent legislation a pursuance of the contract, and repels the imputation that it *impairs its obligation*.

This supposed feature of the original contract is imparted from the paramount authority as a necessary term of the contract of the clause of the Constitution which provides that acts of incorporation may be altered or repealed by the Legislature at any time after their passage. Mr. Evarts next argues that this reservation must necessarily have limits, and that the relations of a corporation to all its property are by no means of the same nature, nor of the same tenure as its hold of its franchises; that a corporation holds its property under the same guarantees of security as individual proprietors. He quotes the late case of The People vs. Batchellor, 53 N.Y., 128, in support of this view, and concludes: It is plain, then, that, as the protection of this railroad corporation, in respect of its title, possession, and beneficial enjoyment of its property lawfully acquired, does not depend upon the continuance of the contract grant of the public or active franchise, but rests *quâ* property upon the constitutional guarantees common to all property. So the reservation of Legislative control over the granted franchises, whatever else it may mean or may reach, does not mean nor does not reach either a confiscation or appropriation of the title, possession, or use of the company's property by the State.

As to the meaning of the words of the Wisconsin Constitution that the charters or franchises of corporations "may be altered or repealed by the Legislature at any time," he says:

It is quite manifest that this can mean no more, at the utmost, than that the granted franchise to be a corporation, or the additional grant to exercise functional franchises, not of common right, but savoring of public service, *may be absolutely terminated or their further exercise modified or burdened with conditions, if their further exercise is pursued by the corporation.* It certainly cannot mean that a "repeal" of the grant can make it as if it had never existed, confiscate or annul the title to the property, and create a vacant possession. It certainly cannot mean that the State not only restores the granted franchises, in whole or in part, to their original deposit in the sovereignty of the State, but acquires all or any of the property of the private corporation for continued public use. It certainly cannot mean that the State, besides terminating or modifying the exercise of the granted franchise by its grantee, can take up and carry on the public franchise itself, with and through the private property of the corporation, thus subdued, by conquest, not purchase, to the public use. It certainly cannot mean that, besides depriving entirely, or *pro tanto* the grantee corporation of the privilege granted and their further enjoyment, the State can compel, by pains and penalties, the continuance of the public service by the grantee, not according to the inducements, profits, and stipulations of the contract under which the corporate service was assumed, but according to the uncovenanted exactions of the State.

Or as this last proposition may be otherwise stated, there can not be imputed to a reserved right in the grantor, the State, to subtract from the grantee the further enjoyment of the granted franchise, in whole or in part, an authority to compel the service of the unbroken franchise, in all its burdens, notwithstanding the rescission of the contract, in all its benefits to the grantee. It would follow, from these propositions, that the extent of the reserved right to the State, under this clause of the Constitution of Wisconsin, is—

First—Absolutely to terminate the franchise, thus liberating the grantee from further performance, and restoring to the State the franchise in its plenitude. This would leave the property of the Corporation to be wound up under the protection of the Constitution, the law, and the courts, and cast upon the State, if the railroad service was further desired within the borders of Wisconsin, the duty of providing for such service, at the public expense, or renewing the grant of the franchise to some new grantee.

Second—To modify the granted franchise, as to its *future exercise*, either by reducing the privilege or by burdening it with such conditions as the State should see fit to impose. In this case, the grantee would be free to accept or reject the modified or burdened privilege. Its *contract* exposes it, we may concede, to lose its privilege, at the pleasure of the State, but did not bind it to involuntary and uncompensated servitude to the State as a task-master. If the grantee accepts the reduced or burdened service, a new contract is made, and new obligations assumed. If the grantee rejects the proffered franchise, thus reduced and burdened, the State may retire from the new exaction, or wholly terminate the franchise.

I omit to consider whether even this exercise of authority by the State might not carry an obligation in law, as it certainly would in general justice, to make compensation for the injury done to the great interests invested in the corporate service, under the inducement of the franchise, inasmuch as the grounds upon which I put my condemnation of this legislation do not require this support.

If I could feel any doubt that this interpretation of the constitutional reservation gave to it the just force which its language requires, a recurrence to the motive and occasion upon which this form of reservation was introduced into our legislation would remove such doubt by showing that this interpretation satisfied as well the *reason* of the clause as its language. The mischief of irrevocable, immutable grants of franchise, held under an inflexible guaranty of the sanctity of contracts, needed some remedy, and this clause was adopted with that object. The interpretation I have given it is co-extensive with the mischief. The continuance of the privilege, in whole or in part, is at the discretion of the State, which satisfies completely the public interest. To carry it beyond this efficiency would be to convert the clause into a means of oppression, even to the extent of confiscation.

Upon these views of the limits upon the power of the Legislature outside of the reserved authority to terminate or modify the franchises of private corporations, and this interpretation of the scope and meaning of the reservation itself, I have no difficulty in imputing to the recent laws of Wisconsin invalidity for repugnance to the Constitution of Wisconsin, and also to the Constitution of the United States.

The act of March 11, 1874, does not purport to terminate the franchises held by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, absolutely or conditionally, nor to modify or reduce the service of the corporation in the maintenance or conduct of the franchise in the future, in the least; nor to impose burdens or conditions upon such future exercise, which the corporation is required to assent to, if it desires to maintain the continued possession of the franchise. The act proceeds upon no such spirit or purpose. On the contrary, the act undertakes to secure the continued performance of the full measure of public service involved in the granted franchises, by the unusual and cumulative compulsion of fines and aggravated damages for any and each refusal to perform the corporate duty of carrying passengers and freight, instead of leaving the question of performance, or of neglect or refusal to perform the corporate obligations, to stand upon the public action of the State for a forfeiture of the charter, or the private action of the aggrieved party for a breach of [illegible]

…IN RAILROADS.

…pinions of Messrs. …and Curtis.

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… reservation must be found
…itself, by which I mean
… interpreted and meas-
… the land and the judg-
… must, at the time it was
… itself, have adopted and in-
… agreement between the State
… reserved power of the State
…mission of the corporation. In
…quent legislation to which the
… no subsequent assent fails to
…riginal contract, and so invalid
…issent, only because the law
…ontract such an assent on the
… as make the subsequent legis-
… the contract, and repeal the im-
… its obligation.
…e of the original contract is im-
…ount authority as a necessary
… of the clause of the Constitu-
…les that acts of incorpora-
…or repealed by the Legislature
… passage. Mr. Evarts next ar-
…on must necessarily have limits,
…f a corporation to all its prop-
… of the same nature, nor of the
… of its franchises; that a cor-
…perty under the same guarantees
…al proprietors. He quotes the
… vs. Batchellor, 53 N. Y., 140, in
…nd concludes: It is plain, then,
… of this railroad corporation,
…possession, and beneficial en-
… lawfully acquired, does not de-
…ance of the contract grant of the
…chise, but rests its property
…al guarantees common to all
…ervation of Legislative control
…nchises, whatever else it may
…es not mean nor does not reach
… appropriation of the title, pos-
…ompany's property by the State.
… the words of the Wisconsin
… charters or franchises of cor-
…ered or repealed by the Legisla-
…ays:
…at this can mean no more, at
… the granted franchise to be a
…ditional grant to exercise func-
… of common right, but savoring
… be absolutely terminated or their
… or burdened with conditions,
…e is pursued by the corporation.
…ean that a "repeal" of the grant
… had never existed, confiscate or
… property, and create a vacant
…ly cannot mean that the State
… granted franchises, in whole or
…l deposite in the sovereignty of
…s all or any of the property
…ration for continued public use.
…an that the State, besides termi-
…e exercise of the granted fran-
…n take up and carry on the pub-
…h and through the private prop-
…n, thus subdued, by conquest,
…ublic use. It certainly cannot
…priving entirely, or pro tanto the
… the privilege granted and their
… the State can compel, by pains
…tinuance of the public service by
…ding to the inducements, profits,
…e contract under which the cor-
…umed, but according to the un-
…of the State.
…sition may be otherwise stated,
…imputed to a reserved right
…te, to subtract from the grantee
…nt of the granted franchise, in
… authority to compel the service
…chise, in all its burdens, notwith-
… of the contract, in all its bene-
… would follow, from these propo-
…t of the reserved right to the
…se of the Constitution of Wis-
… terminate the franchise, thus
… from further performance, and
…e the franchise in its plenitude.
… property of the Corporation to
… the protection of the Constitu-
…course, and cast upon the State,
… was further desired within the
… the duty of providing for such
… expense, or renewing the grant
…me new grantee.
… the granted franchise, in its
… by reducing the privilege or by
…h conditions as the State should
… this case, the grantee would be
… the modified or burdened priv-
…pose it, we may concede, to lose
…leasure of the State, but did not
… and uncompensated servitude
…master. If the grantee accepts
…ened service, a new contract is
…ations assumed. If the grantee
…d franchise, thus reduced and
…may retire from the new exaction,
…he franchise.
…whether even this exercise of su-
…ight not carry an obligation in
…ould in general justice, to make
…injury done to the great interests
…rate service, under the induce-
…, inasmuch as the grounds upon
…demnation of this legislation de-
…port.
…y doubt that this interpretation of
…ervation gave to it the just force
…quires, a recurrence to the mo-
… upon which this form of
…ntroduced into our legislation
…doubt by showing that this inter-
…s well the reason of the clause
… mischief of irrevocable, immuta-
…chises, held under an inflexible
…ctity of contracts, needed some
…use was adopted with that object.
… have given it is co-extensive with
… continuance of the privilege, in
…rt, is at the …ation of
… satisfies completely the public
… beyond this efficiency would be
… into a means of oppression, even
…ration.
… of the limits upon the power of
…of the reserved authority to ter-
…the franchises of private corpora-
…terpretation of the scope and
…vation itself, I have no difficulty
…sent laws of Wisconsin invalidity
…e Constitution of Wisconsin, and
…n of the United States.
…1, 1874, does not purport to ter-
… held by the Milwaukee & St.
…y, absolutely or conditionally;
…ce the service of the corporation
… or conduct of the franchise in the
… nor to impose burdens or condi-
…are exercise, which the corporation
…e to, if it desires to maintain the
…ion of the franchise. The
… no such spirit or pur-
…contrary, the act undertakes
…ed performance of the full meas-
… involved in the granted fran-
…al and cumulative compulsion of
…d damages for any and each re-
… corporate duty of carrying pas-
… instead of leaving the question of
… neglect or refusal to perform the
…, to stand upon the public action
…feiture of the charter, or the pri-
…ieved party for a breach of the
…[illegible]

passengers or freight. In doing this it purports to maintain and continue and compel the exercise of the full service of the franchise, which it in no degree terminates, modifies, or curtails.

The whole theory and principle of this legislation assumes the power and right of the State to undertake the regulation of the Company's emoluments upon consideration of the public benefit in reducing those emoluments, and not of the private interest of the corporation to derive an income from the use of its property. It also assumes the power and right of the State to administer and conduct the actual service of the corporation under its franchise by the controlling supervision of the details of such service, placed in the hands of officers of the State.

It is said by the corporation that the actual exercise of this asserted dominion over its business and income, in the prescription of the freight and fares named in the act, will destroy the whole productiveness of the property of the corporation as a source of income to its shareholders. But, in considering the real nature of this asserted right on the part of the State, I cannot fail to ascribe to it, if it exists at all, full authority to coerce this corporation, by penal enactments, to the full performance of the franchise service, without according to it any rate of freights or fares that would furnish any earnings to meet the interest on the mortgage debt, or any adequate provision for the running expenses of the road.

I must regard, then, the authority asserted in behalf of the State by this legislation as equivalent to a claim, under cover of this reservation of power, to repeal or alter the charter of a private corporation, of right to appropriate the property of such a corporation to the public service, at the mere discretion of the Legislature, and without compensation. This authority, thus asserted, is equivalent, also, to a claim, under cover of this same reservation of a right to maintain the contract of the charter in full force in all its engagements, onerous to the Company, under pains and penalties, and to revoke or modify, at will, all speculations for the benefit or profit of the Company.

I cannot think that this right is reserved to the State by any true interpretation of that clause of the Constitution of Wisconsin, and I am of opinion that the compulsory legislation which imposes on this private corporation the regulation of its emoluments and the supervision of its administration by the State, is repugnant to the clauses of the Constitution of Wisconsin which prohibit taking property for public use without just compensation, and the passing of any law impairing the obligation of contracts, and that such legislation is also repugnant to the clause of the Constitution of the United States which prohibits the States from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts.

Mr. Evarts next argues that the reasonableness of fares or freights which the law requires of all common carriers is a judicial one, solvable before a court and jury, and upon the actual circumstances of each disputed transaction at the time it arises.

An act of the Legislature of Wisconsin, passed March 12, 1874, makes all railways "public highways." Mr. Evarts is of opinion that this does not alter the complexion of the question, for, says he: "If the act means to convert the railroad of this Company—built, and paid for, and owned by this private corporation—into a public highway, in the sense that the public have a right to use it without compensation, and any obstruction of the public right by the corporation would be a purpresture. I must insist that such a conversion of the property in question to the public use of a highway, without compensation, is as plain a violation of the Constitution of Wisconsin as appropriating a private road through a farm to the public use as a highway would be. Probably no very definite meaning or purpose inspired this declaration. It is not, in my opinion, effectual to divest the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company of its property in the railroad, or to give the public its use as a highway."

Entertaining these views, Mr. Evarts says he cannot advise the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company to concede the rights asserted on the part of the State, and concludes:

"I reserve for further consideration the various and important special questions submitted to me in the case, and any further observations upon the distinctions to be taken between these laws of Wisconsin and the legislation of Iowa and Minnesota.

(Signed), WM. W. EVARTS."

"NEW YORK, April 27, 1874."

THE HON. B. R. CURTIS' OPINION.

My opinion has been requested by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company concerning the constitutional validity of an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, approved by the Governor on the 11th of March, 1874.

So far as that act undertakes to regulate the rates of freight and fare receivable by said railroad, and to compel the corporations, under heavy penalties to be inflicted on itself, its servants and agents, to transact its business at the rates of compensation in that act described and enumerated, certain material facts are stated as proper to be taken into consideration.

The first is, that this railway corporation, which was formed by the consolidation of different railways lying in Wisconsin and Illinois, had, both by virtue of the original charters of these portions of its road, as well as by the act which consolidated them into the present Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, the right to regulate its charges for the business it might transact, through its Directors.

The next material fact stated is that, if the corporation transacts its business for the rates of compensation provided in the law in question, its entire receipts will be exhausted by its expenditures, leaving nothing to be divided among its stockholders, or appropriated to the payment of the interest and principal of its outstanding bonds.

The third material fact to be considered is that many millions of dollars of bonds, duly issued by the corporation under authority of law, the proceeds and avails of which were actually received by the corporation and expended in building and equipping the road, are now outstanding in the hands of bona-fide holders, in the United States and foreign countries.

Upon these facts the general question arises: whether this legislation has constitutional validity, so as to be operative and binding upon this railroad corporation, subjecting it and its officers and servants, under the heavy penalties provided in the act, to the necessity of carrying on its business without any profit and even at a probable loss.

The eleventh article of the Constitution of Wisconsin contains this provision: "All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the Legislature at any time after their passage." If the act now in question can be deemed to have validity, it must derive it from this provision of the Constitution. This provision is substantially the same as is found in some other constitutions and in general laws of other States, as well as in particular charters; and it has often come under my judicial examination.

It seems to have been generally admitted by all who have had occasion to consider the question, that this is not an unlimited power. This has been declared by the highest authority. The true inquiry here is, what are the limits in this particular case, beyond which the Legislature cannot pass by virtue of the eleventh article of the Constitution?

First—One of these limits may be found in the nature of the act attempting to alter or amend the charter. Charters are to be amended or altered by the exercise of legislative power, and if the act in question, when rightfully viewed, is not an exercise of legislative power, but passes beyond the field of legislation, then it cannot be deemed to be authorized by this article of the Constitution. And my opinion is that it is not within the field of legislation, under any American Constitution, to fix and prescribe for the future, what prices shall be demanded either for commodities or for personal service, or for a union of both. I do not believe it is within the power of any Legislature in the United States to compel owners of property or persons, natural or political, to part with their property or render their personal services at their own expense and risk to the public for prices fixed by the Legislature. If the Legislature in this instance can be deemed to have possessed that authority, it must be because this particular case is an exception to the general rule. I suppose the ground upon which such an exception would be attempted, is, that railways have often and correctly been said to be public highways. They are so in some sense. They are usually authorized by the State to be constructed, and the power of eminent domain is intrusted to the corporation to enable it to locate and construct the road; but when constructed it is out of the means of a private corporation, which is the owner of the road in the same sense that a private corporation is the owner of a bank. Property acquired by the corporation belongs to it exclusively, and its ownership is as absolute as that of any private individual of property belonging to him.—[The People ex rel., etc., v. Batchelder, 53 New York, R. p. 140]. Moreover, this fact, that a railroad is in some sense a public highway, stops far short of what is necessary in order to lay the foundation for such legislation as is found in this act; because this legislation undertakes to prescribe the prices which shall be paid, not for tolls for passing over the road, but for the service rendered by the corporation as common carriers in transporting, at its own expense and risk, persons and property from point to point on the road, as well as for receiving and delivering the persons and the property. Now, here again there is an element of publicity in the character of the corporation and its business. Being common carriers of persons and property, the law requires them to transact business for all applicants, at reasonable times, and at reasonable rates of compensation. But a railway corporation, when carrying on the business of common carriers, at its own expense and risk, and for its own profit, cannot be distinguished from any other common carriers. Its duties, its liabilities, and its rights are the same, whether they transact the business over a road which they own, or which they hire, or which nature has made for them in the shape of a navigable river, or which the public has built at its expense and thrown open for common use, and unless it can be successfully maintained that the Legislature may, by what is in truth a legislative decree, establish for the future prices for personal service and expenditures and risks incurred in rendering it, I am unable to see how this law can be brought within the field of legislation.

Secondly—The thirteenth article of the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of Wisconsin is as follows: "The property of no person shall be taken for public use without just compensation therefor." It is settled law, both in Wisconsin and elsewhere, that this article requires the law which takes the property to provide for making the compensation. It is settled also by the highest authority that, to amount to a taking within the meaning of this article of the Constitution, it is not necessary that the owner of the property should be deprived of its possession. If he is allowed to retain in possession, but forced under heavy penalties so to use his property as effectually to destroy or greatly impair its value, the case comes within this article of the Bill of Rights. (Pumpelly vs. Green Bay Company, 13th Wallace, 66.) Upon the facts which have already been stated, it is apparent that this railway corporation has, under this law, but one of two alternatives, the first being to continue to carry on its business for the prescribed rates of compensation, certainly without any profit, and probably with considerable loss; or to abandon the use of its property and close up its road. I cannot entertain any reasonable doubt that such a law, accompanied and to be enforced by severe penalties, which render one or the other of these alternatives absolutely necessary, is an infraction of the article in the Bill of Rights. A law which, under heavy penalties, prohibits a person, whether natural or political, from using his property so as to derive any advantage whatever from it, and leaves him, subject only to loss from [illegible] as effectually [illegible] property as if it had under the like penalties prohibited its owner from interfering with it.

Thirdly—But there is another objection to this law, which, to my mind, is of itself decisive. Under the power to alter, amend, or repeal a charter, a Legislature may change, or, in some instances, perhaps, destroy contracts into which *the State* has entered by the granting of charters. But this must be limited to the modification or destruction *of the contracts of the State*. It has never been extended, and consistently with the Constitution of the United States it cannot be extended, to contracts made by the corporations under authority of law with bona fide creditors, who have lent their money to construct and equip the railroad and taken security by mortgage thereon. Any law of a State which takes any property relied on by creditors when they loaned their money, or the security on which they gave credit, or which seriously impairs the remedy which such creditors have had, impairs the obligation of their contracts. This has been repeatedly decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, in a series of cases.

This railroad mortgaged all its property under an authority conferred upon it by law so to do, to secure the payment of its bonds, and a law of the State, enforced by sufficient penalties, which compels the railroad corporation so to employ the property thus mortgaged to the bondholders that it becomes useless, not merely to the corporation itself, but also to the bondholders, deprives them of security which lawfully belongs to them, and impairs the obligations of their contracts. When they took these mortgages they had a right to presume, and unquestionably did presume, that the property mortgaged would be employed by the railway corporation for reasonable rates of compensation in transacting their business. This just and reasonable expectation cannot, in my opinion, be disappointed, and the rights acquired by the mortgagees disregarded, through an act of the Legislature, in effect commanding the road to transact its business on such terms that the bondholders cannot possibly receive any part either of the interest or principal of their bonds.

And I wish to say in this connection, though it also has relations to some other positions in this opinion, that this power to prescribe prices of commodities and service for the future does not exist at all, or it is unlimited; and, if the fact above stated, that business transacted by the railway corporation, at the rates prescribed by this act, would certainly no more than pay the expenses of transacting the business, should be controverted or denied, such denial would not be sufficient to support this law; because, as already stated, if the rates prescribed would leave some profit to the railroad, it is in the power of the Legislature still further to reduce those rates, and compel the railway corporation to conduct its business at a loss; and, indeed, this very law, by its thirteenth section, undertakes to authorize the Railroad Commissioners, who are to be appointed under it, to use their discretion to reduce the rates mentioned in the act, and makes that act of discretion final and conclusive. And it also delegates to the Commissioners power to classify all articles of freight other than those classified by the act itself, and thereby to fix the rates which shall be paid for their transportation.

My conclusion is, that this law impairs the obligations of the contracts of the bondholders, and is, therefore, invalid under the Constitution of the United States. Though I have taken full time for the investigation of these questions, the necessity for speedy decision as to their action by the managers of the railway corporation has prevented me from going more elaborately into the argument on either of the points taken, or from making more numerous citations of authorities. (Signed) B. R. CURTIS.

APRIL 10, 1874.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WISCONSIN FREIGHT TABLES—PASSENGER FARES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 4.—The Wisconsin Central to-day adopted new freight tables, to go into effect to-morrow, that, they hold, practically comply with the Potter bill,—in some instances going even below that law. The Company declare the results will be ruinous, but they will give the rates a fair trial. The opinions of Curtis and Evarts, declaring the unconstitutionality of the new law, were handed to the newspapers for publication to-day.

All conductors on the St. Paul Road are now ordered to report to Mr. Gault all cases of refusal to pay the Company's fare. Ten cases were reported up to the arrival of the last train from the going into effect of the new law. Nineteen-twentieths of the tickets are sold at the Company's offices, and not a single refusal to pay the Company's fare has been met with there.

A WISCONSIN BUSINESS MAN'S VIEWS.

CHICAGO, May 4, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your article of this morning upon the Wisconsin railway imbroglios I read with much interest. As I reside in the State, and in its principal city, the discussion of our interests and affairs by THE TRIBUNE has almost a personal interest. It is, therefore, important that you, as the conductor of a great popular educator, be yourself fully informed and justly disposed.

I might speak of the general issue in Wisconsin, but have no disposition to doubt you will fairly present the case to the public. But what I purposed in addressing you this note was to tell you that, while you say, "we are not alarmed at the condition of affairs in Wisconsin," business men of Wisconsin *are* alarmed, and seriously alarmed, too. It so happens that my business calls me often to other cities,—to New York, Chicago, Cincinnati,—and I have conversed with other business men. And, that you may understand that my alarm at the outlook is well founded, I must tell you that I am often stumped and mortified at the broad inquiries put to me as to whether Wisconsin is a repudiating State. Some of my more familiar business friends sort of touchingly commiserate me for the misfortune of living in a State that seems to ignore commercial honesty. In vain I appeal to them, as I do now to you, that our merchants, bankers, and business men are honest and pay their debts. We have fallen into the hands of the Philistines,—the politicians and Grangers,—and are helpless. Before the danger that alarms me and others can be averted I fear much mischief to us will have been done.

For instance: I was conversing with a Chicago merchant—one of your largest—who formerly lived in Milwaukee, and who still has a branch in that city. He says if the people, the Governor, or whoever is making this war upon the railways, continue to the extremes that are threatened, he will most assuredly shut up his store there and do all his business from Chicago. When a personal friend tells me this is his position, and view of the matter, am I not right in being alarmed?

Bear in mind this issue has been precipitated upon us within a few days. Listen, again: The largest merchant in Wisconsin in his line, in successful business for twenty-five years, says if these hotheads shut up a *single station*, it will be the knell of all trade, and he shall pull down his sign and go. This is not idle talk—it is the theme and tenor of the conversation with many careful, prudent, thinking men.

Let no Chicago reader say to himself that what will be our loss will be Chicago's gain. It is not so. Such an accession to your business facilities and competition would not be healthy, nor is it desirable. A moment's reflection will satisfy any sound business man of this.

Not only am I alarmed lest our merchants shall be driven from us, but I am also alarmed at what I know and feel must be the result of this Granger policy upon capital now invested in all kinds of *chartered* enterprises. A quiet gentleman, a capitalist, who knows nothing about the railroad tariffs of Wisconsin, but who owns and paid for some bonds in a chartered company in that State, remarked in my hearing that he did not know such a clause as that under which the *Sentinel*, of Milwaukee, demands the repeal of all railway charters existed. Now that he does know it, he will sell his Wisconsin bonds. This gentleman cannot for the life of him see any difference to him between the appointment of a legislative committee to break open his safe and cut off the coupons from his bonds and the passage of a law that renders the payment of those coupons an impossibility. Nor can your correspondent, and I don't see how any man of common honesty can.

I will not go over this subject; I have no time; but I have briefly told you why the business-men of Milwaukee and Wisconsin are justly alarmed, and I beg of you not to try to soothe us with lullaby words. As for me, I do not propose to flee. I will stay and fight for business honesty, for sound, redeemable money, and against the Communists and politicians.

JACKSON.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 4.—The Railway Commissioners met at the Executive office this evening, Messrs. Hoyt, Paul, and Isham all being present, and all accepted the appointment. Only an informal consultation was had, and a talk with the Governor over the situation. A Commissioner states that nothing of importance transpired. The Board will organize in the morning, and intend to proceed promptly and vigorously in the discharge of the duties devolved on them. Nothing else has transpired in regard to the railroad imbroglio, though the Governor was holding a council on the subject at 11 o'clock.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

The System of Gradual Recruitment.

NEW YORK, May 4.—A letter from Berlin says: "It was evident that the purpose of the Liberals in voting to fix the military strength of Germany for seven years, was to enable the Emperor to prepare for any hostile demonstrations during the seven years President MacMahon is to exercise his power in France." The letter adds: "The addition of some 40,000 men to the regular army is a fact which carries its own explanation, but the effect of this increase on the available military material of the country involves another calculation. Besides the three years during which he serves under the flag, the recruit has a place for nine years in the reserve and Landwehr. The increase of 86,000 men to the permanent army implies a yearly addition of the same number to the trained reserve. This amounts, in seven years, to 280,000 men, or rather, since the effect of the increase will be felt on the reserve only after the expiration of three years from the beginning of the new levies, 160,000 will represent that addition, while 120,000 more will be still in active service. In other words, in 1881 Germany will be able to meet France with nearly 300,000 more skilled soldiers than to-day."

MARINE DISATERS.

HALIFAX, May 4.—A letter from St. Pierre, Miquelon, dated the 20th ult., says a French vessel, which just arrived there, passed a large steamer ten days previously, position not given. She approached her as near as she could with safety, and found she had been abandoned. [NOTE.—This may be the Europe, abandoned April 4.]

The French troop-ship Euridice, from Brest, bound to St. Pierre, put back to England dismasted, and, it is reported, with thirty-five men killed.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., May 4.—James Weathershein, a watchmaker by trade, living at Bunker Hill, in this county, committed suicide yesterday by blowing his brains out. The cause of the act was financial trouble.

ARKANSAS.

Supreme Court Judges Arrested and Spirited Away.

Both Baxter and Brooks Credited with the Transaction.

Brooks Makes an Unsuccessful Demand Upon the Auditor.

And Again Makes Known, His Grievances to the General Government.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—The *Democrat's* special from Little Rock says: "Judges Searle and Bennett, of the State Supreme Court, were arrested last night, on their arrival by the Memphis train at Argenta, opposite Little Rock, by Capt. Williams, acting under the orders of Gov. Baxter. The Judges refused to be arrested without proper authority, whereupon Capt. Williams made a signal and a band of armed men entered the cars, with cocked revolvers, and Searle and Bennett were forcibly taken from the train, and up to the time the dispatch was written, had not been heard of in Little Rock. The Supreme Court was to convene at Little Rock to-day. Judge Stephenson, also of the Supreme Court, was on the train, but it seems his presence was not known, else he too would have been arrested. The affair created great excitement in Brooks' camp, and serious trouble is apprehended, unless Col. Rose, of the United States Arsenal, interfers for the release of the Judges."

WANTS FUNDS.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—The *Democrat's* Little Rock special to-night says the reason for the arrest of Judges Searle and Bennett, of the Supreme Court, last night, may be summed up as follows: There is a standing appropriation of $50,000 at the disposal of the Governor, for the payment of the militia when called into service. This statute was passed in 1838. Gov. Brooks made a requisition for part of this fund. The Auditor drew a warrant upon the Treasurer for the money, who, to protect himself from any doubtful payment, refused to honor the warrant, whereupon the attorneys of Brooks prepared a mandamus against the Treasurer, asking that he be compelled to pay the money. To the mandamus the Treasurer responded that the presiding officer of the Senate, to whom the election returns were made, had declared Baxter Governor of the State, and submits that Brooks has no authority to draw upon the fund. To this a replication was prepared, setting up the judgment of the Circuit Court in favor of Brooks for Governor, and his installation into office thereunto. To this replication a demurrer was prepared, to the effect that the Circuit Court was without jurisdiction to render judgment. The question presented by the pleadings would necessarily have determined who is the legal Governor. To prevent this determination by the court, Judges Bennett and Searle were captured and spirited away. The captives were conveyed to St. John's College, and at daylight escorted by cavalry to the country, and up to this time their whereabouts is unknown. Judge Bennett sent word to his son in this city, by one of his captors, that he was safe and would not be harmed. Baxter denies authorizing the arrest of Bennett and Searle, but when St. John's College was searched this morning by the squad of regulars acting as police, an unfinished report of the arrest of the Judges, addressed to Baxter, was found upon the table, where it had been left in the haste incident to departure, which effectually refutes the statement.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE KIDNAPPING.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 4.—Judges Bennett and Searles, of the Superior Court, were captured last night by a body of about ten armed men when the train from Memphis arrived at Augusta, opposite this city. They were taken off the train and carried off, where, no one seemed to know. The Brooks men charge that it was Baxter who made the arrest. On the other hand the Baxter men say it was a Brooks crowd. It was reported that the Supreme Court was to hold a special session to-day, and pass upon Judge Whitlock's judgment in the Brooks-Baxter case, and that the Brooks men spirited the Judges away, to prevent them from reaffirming the quo warranto decision. The Brooks men charge that the Baxter men arrested the Judges to prevent them from affirming Whitlock's decision.

A squad of United States troops were out looking for the missing Judges this morning, as was also a squad under command of the Sheriff. They did not find them.

A REPORT FROM JEFFERSON COUNTY

states that a squad of Gen. King White's men encountered a body of Brooks' men above Arkansas Post yesterday, and dispersed them. One report says five men were killed, though it needs confirmation.

The preparations of both sides look very warlike to-night, and all sorts of reports are afloat, one to the effect that Brooks intends to assault Baxter, and another that Baxter is to assault Brooks. The United States troops occupy the old position between both parties.

THE AUDITORSHIP.

The Hon. J. R. Berry, who claims to have been elected Auditor on the same ticket with Brooks, and who was prevented from prosecuting his claims in the courts by a prohibition against the Circuit Court issued by the Supreme Court, publishes a letter favoring the submission of the whole matter to the Legislature.

Mr. Brooks publicly announces that he will not abide by any decision of the Legislature.

The *Gazette* and other conservative journals favor the call by the Legislature of a constitutional convention, with a view to resubmitting the whole matter to the people.

Brooks received a few recruits, as did Baxter also.

BROOKS' CALL FOR GOVERNMENT AID.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—The Sheriff of Pulaski County, Ark., telegraphs the Secretary of War stating that he has asked the commander of the United States troops at Little Rock for aid to serve a writ of habeas corpus for the Judges arrested at Argenta. Brooks telegraphs President Grant requesting him to ask the commanding officer at Little Rock to demand the surrender of the arrested parties.

THE WOUNDED IN THE GASCONY FIGHT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 4.—The following were wounded in the fight near New Gascony, Ark., in the late fight there: Maj. Corcoran, son-in-law of the Hon. James Beck, of Kentucky, twice in the face and in the arm; John Williams, son of Willoughby Williams, of Nashville, severely in the leg; John Reeves, shot in the face with bird shot; Club Samples, thumb shot off; William Canall, slightly in the head; Tom and William Levy, slightly, and S. Rosenberg, flesh wound. These were all planters living near the scene of the engagement. On the Brooks side, Capts. S. Vandeshand and Murphy were wounded and captured, together with sixty of their men. Four negroes were killed and twenty-three wounded. The dead were left on the field, and buried by citizens the next day.

THE BROOKS PARTY IN QUEST OF MUNITIONS OF WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 4.—Two gentlemen, representing themselves as agents of the State of Arkansas, under authority from Gov. Brooks, have been here for the purpose of purchasing arms and ammunition for use, as they alleged, in the conflict of arms which they said was sure to come at no distant day. They proposed to turn over to Adjt.-Gen. Higgins the breech-loading guns due them from the General Government on the quota of Arkansas for a like number of muzzle-loaders. Upon his refusal, they proposed to purchase a number. This offer was likewise declined. The State Government of Arkansas has 1,600 breech-loaders, but these are under the control at present of the United States troops. They also wanted to purchase a lot of shell and case-shot for 12 and 16 pounder guns. The Adjutant-General was without authority to sell, and the gentlemen departed on a further tour for arms. They predicted that the next gale that sweeps from the South would bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A careful canvass of Burlington, Iowa, shows that there are now in course of erection about 300 new buildings. Many of them are fine business blocks, but the greater number are residences. The amount of money expended reaches several hundred thousand dollars.

—There is still good sleighing in the vicinity of Montreal, Canada.

—The Irish saloon-keepers of Dwight, Ill., are so incensed at the results of the recent election, which has deprived them of their business, that they have petitioned Bishop Foley to remove Father Hanley, in charge of the Catholic Mission here, and have a priest sent who will encourage the sale of ardent spirits.

—The agricultural outlook in Livingston County, Ill., is very gloomy. Oats are just coming up and looking thin. Very little corn ground is yet ready, and the ground is so wet that it is impossible to plow.

—On the 22d of November a boy named Willard Brown, 14 years of age, disappeared from Oshkosh, Wis., and nothing was heard of him until Sunday, when the waves of Lake Winnebago washed ashore his body.

—All the saloons in Ann Arbor, Mich., closed yesterday, and the owners are advertising their places for sale. No crusade has ever been fully inaugurated, but a systematic course of fines has been instituted against the dealers, and they acknowledge they cannot bear up against it.

—A boy aged 5 years, son of Mr. William Greer, of Danville, Ill., was instantly killed last evening by a bale of hay falling from a wagon upon him.

—The Rev. Father Willard, President of the Wisconsin Total-Abstinence Union, has issued a stirring address to the Catholics of Wisconsin, urging them to renewed exertions in the cause of temperance.

—Surveyor-General Dana E. King, of Minnesota, was taken with congestion of the brain Sunday night, in St. Paul, and remains insensible, and it is feared will not recover.

—A mammoth petition, signed by 1,357 men and 2,325 women, was presented to the Common Council of Rockford, Ill., last evening, asking a no-license law. It will be reported on at the next meeting. The Council-rooms were crowded, and speeches were made by several prominent persons.

SPRINGFIELD.

Important Order in the Tax Injunction Cases—Receipts of the State Treasury for April, $2,553,230—Disbursements, $333,899.21.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 4.—Judge Treat made the following order in the tax injuction cases to-day:

It is ordered that the hearing of the motion for injunction in this cause, and it applies to each case, be postponed until the first Monday in June next. It is further ordered that the restraining order issued in this cause be conferred to the assessment on capital stock and franchises of the corporations in question.

It will be seen that this order is modified so as to allow Collectors to proceed with the collection of the tax on tangible property. Our State Supreme Court will probably decide on the question of the constitutionality of the assessment on capital stock at its June term at Mt. Vernon, and their decision will likely guide the decision of the United States Court.

The receipts of the State Treasury for April are as follows:

Revenue	$1,684,329.93
School fund	407,000.87
Local bond fund	461,823.97
Total	$2,553,232.00

The disbursements for the same time were:

Revenue	$332,414.64
Illinois River improvement	1,667.91
School fund	416.66
Total	$333,899.21

About $1,000,000 of the above receipts were in school orders, which are always sure to come first.

Profits of the Chicago Fire Insurance Companies.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 4.—The insurance report of the Auditor shows that the fire insurance business of Chicago has been immensely profitable to the insurance companies for the last two years; yet, notwithstanding this, until within a short time, but one company has organized in the State under the law of 1869, that being the Atlantic & Pacific, and of Chicago. Now, however, there are some seven or eight companies in Chicago that are in process of organization, and have made application to the Auditor to organize. The process consists of the publication of the intention to organize, four weeks; then the charter is sent to the Auditor, with an application for its approval and leave to organize; then positive evidence must be submitted to the personal examination of the Auditor that the company has $150,000, in cash, for its paid-up capital. The latter requirement, judging from the careful supervision given by the Auditor heretofore, will be the most difficult to comply with. This will prevent wildcat insurance companies.

RELIGIOUS.

Proceedings in the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

LOUISVILLE, May 4.—But little of general importance was done in the Conference to-day, except the presentation of an address signed by all the Bishops. This address is very long, and begins with congratulations on the peace and prosperity of the Church. On this point it says: "While the world is all astir with advancing thought, great interests, and momentous events, social, political, and ecclesiastical, our preachers abide steadfast in Wesleyan theology, and our people give to truth reverent welcome. There is no agitation as to doctrine or discipline to disturb the quiet of our Zion. This state of things is largely due to the broad liberality of our system, giving full range to thought and expression, and thus removing provocation to dissent and resistance by the consciousness of recognized freedom." A general appeal is made for the spread of missionary work, domestic and foreign. As to the increase of church buildings, the address says: "We are glad to report to you the wonderful progress in church buildings, both as to the number of houses, style of architecture, and accommodations for the comfort at all seasons. The consolidating of feeble societies at eligible centres have enlarged the congregation, secured more uniform administration of ordinances, given stability and permanent form to Sunday-schools, and made arrangement of circuit work more convenient and effective." Discussing education the address says: "We do not hesitate to avow that we regard the education of the young as one of the leading functions of the Church, and that she cannot abdicate in favor of the State without infidelity to their trust, and irreparable damage to society. The reasons for occupying this ground, which inheres in every nature of this interest in the relation of children to the Church, are all intensified by the egotisms of modern science and the outcasting of all religious element from all the school-systems fostered by State legislation. It is not ours to dispute the jurisdiction of the State, but we are fully persuaded that the salt of religious truth alone can preserve education from abuses and mischievous results. We feel that the responsibility of the Church grows with the progress of society and the demands of the age." The address continues: "We anticipate in the near future a complete system of universities, colleges, district schools, and academies sustained by our people and manned by our graduates, all thoroughly equipped. A rounded plan, reaching from the lowest to the highest, and securing the safeguards of a Christian education to the rising generation committed to our charge." As to the tendency of worldliness in the young, the address says: "The silence of the Discipline in terms is a plea with some for expunging the paragraph in which dancing was specified among things forbidden; by others construed into a relaxation of the law, equivalent to license. We think the rule is plain, and we know the last General Conference expressed itself strongly in consideration of this evil. Nevertheless the pleas are made so that the Church is enfeebled in her remonstrance, and the preacher paralyzed in his pastoral government. Both parties look to you for relief. We hope you may be able to furnish it. You cannot make a new law, but you can define the old."

FIRES.

At Rome City, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROME CITY, Ind., May 4.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the large woolen factory owned by J. C. Geisendorf & Co. Although every effort was made to save the building and contents, it proved fruitless, and the entire building and most of the contents were destroyed, except some cloth and the books, which were saved. The loss is estimated at $80,000; insured for $30,000. The fire, caused by a defective flue, started in the garret, where a large quantity of wool was stored.

At Fond du Lac, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., May 4.—The residence of Judge J. J. Driggs, near this city, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $3,000; insured for $1,800.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, May 4.—Steamships City of Montreal and Hammonia, from New York, and Ohio, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Arrived, steamship Celtic, from Liverpool, steamers H. Adelstein, from London, Wyoming, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Arrived—Steamer The Queen, from Liverpool.

WASHINGTON.

(Continued from the First Page.)

in good faith, actually resided on any of said lands prior to Sept. 3, 1872, shall be saved and secured to such settlers, in all respects the same as if the land had never been granted to aid in the construction of the said railroad, and that, in case the said Railroad Company or its bondholders shall fail to produce by the 1st day of September, 1874, to the Governor of Minnesota satisfactory evidence that sufficient means to complete the said lines of railroad have been provided, the said Governor may contract with other parties for the completion of the railroad.

RELIEF OF WORKMEN.

Ward, of New Jersey, introduced a bill to-day providing for the appropriation of $75,000 to pay the workingmen in the employ of the Board of Public Works of the District. It seems that there has been some distress occasioned among these laborers from a failure of the Board to pay them, the case being somewhat similar to that of the school-teachers. The bill also provides that this sum shall be deducted from any future appropriation that may be made from the United States Treasury for the District. It was referred to the District Investigation Committee.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Delegate Chipman, of the District, introduced a bill appropriating $325,000 to complete the Washington monument. The bill stipulates that the monument must be 450 feet high, and be completed by July 4, 1876, and that it shall be ceded back to the Government by the Monument Society now controlling it.

MORE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Foster, of Ohio, tried several times to-day to obtain the floor for the purpose of offering the following resolution, which he will endeavor to have acted on to-morrow:

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on the Affairs of the District be and they are hereby directed to inquire whether any officer or employe of the United States, or any officer or employe of the District Government have been engaged in any conspiracy to defeat or hinder the investigation ordered by Congress into the affairs of the District, and particularly in this connection to inquire into all the circumstances in connection with the robbery of the safe in the office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

The circumstances of this safe-breaking are regarded as very suspicious, and the District Government ought, if innocent of complicity with the crime, to insist on an investigation.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THOSE INDIAN CONTRACTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—Bishop Hare's report, as the Chairman of the Committee on alleged frauds in Indian contracts, has been published to-day. With reference to the alleged irregularities on the part of contractors for supplies, he reports that all contracts have been fulfilled in good faith and with credit to the contractors and benefit to the Government. Since this report, the Indian Peace Commission have informed the House Indian Committee that they were mistaken in their complaints against the Interior Department for paying bills for supplies. It seems that the disapproval by the Commission of the vouchers was technical, and not on account of any fault or failure of the contractors, and that, in every case where the contractors were paid by the Department, the supplies were duly ordered by the Indian Agents, were actually delivered and received by the Agents and Indians, and that serious financial embarrassment would have resulted to the contractors if the payment had not been made.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.

THE LOUISIANA SUFFERERS.

Mr. PEASE submitted a resolution with the request of the House to return the Senate the bill of last week appropriating $90,000 for the relief of persons suffering from the overflow of the Mississippi River. He said his object in submitting the resolution was to have the bill again before the Senate, that he might move to increase the appropriation. He had a telegram from the Governor of Mississippi, stating that at least 25,000 people were suffering, and another from the Sheriff of the county, stating that there were 5,000 persons in want of bread there. He (Pease) had a conference with the Secretary of War Saturday, and that officer said that the amount of the appropriation would supply but a small number of persons, not more than the number in Louisiana alone. He appealed to Congress to be charitable to these suffering people, and said he would call the bill up to-morrow, if the Senate should order its return. The resolution was agreed to.

PENSIONS.

Mr. PRATT, from the Committee on Pensions, reported with an amendment the bill amendatory of the act to amend, revise, and consolidate the laws relating to pensions. Placed on the calendar.

It relates to a class of invalid pensioners who have lost an arm at or about the elbow, and increases their pensions from $18 to $24 per month. He also gave notice that to-morrow or next day he would report without amendment the House bill amendatory of the act granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812, and would ask the indulgence of the Senate at that time to explain the bill.

CLAIMS.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Claims, asked that Tuesday of next week be set apart for the consideration of bills before that Committee. Agreed to, with the understanding that no appropriation bill should be displaced for that purpose.

LOUISIANA COURTS.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably on the bill for the better organization of the District Courts of the United States in the State of Louisiana. Placed on the calendar with the adverse report.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill to resume legislative control of the District of Columbia, and provide for the government thereof. He said the framework of the bill was much the same as that introduced by the Senator from Maine (Mr. Morrill) three or four years ago. A new section is added providing for the appointment of five Commissioners, to be confirmed by the Senate, who shall receive salaries of $8,000 per annum each, and to be known as the Commission for the Adjustment of the Affairs of the District of Columbia. They are to examine and pass upon all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia, and Cities of Washington and Georgetown, and report the same to Congress, together with the report as to the relations between the Government of the United States and District, with a view to ascertaining what proportion of the existing indebtedness is fairly chargeable to the United States, and what ought to be raised by taxation upon the property of the District, and also what proportion each ought to pay in future, and generally to make full report to the next session of Congress upon the foregoing and all allied subjects.

Referred to the Joint Committee to investigate District of Columbia affairs.

TOBACCO TAX.

Mr. THURMAN introduced a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire and report whether the provision of law forbidding the sale of tobacco by the producer thereof to any person not a licensed dealer ought not to be repealed. Agreed to.

ST. PAUL & PACIFIC.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the Senate bill to revise and continue certain grants of lands heretofore made to the Territory and State of Minnesota to aid in the construction of the several lines of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company. Passed—yeas, 28; nays, 12.

MEMORIALS.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a memorial of citizens of Cleveland, O., praying that National Banks be allowed to issue the reserves held by them. Referred to the Finance Committee.

ARMY DISTINCTION.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill relating to army distinction. It provides for repealing those sections of the act of 1866 which limits the service of colored men to a certain number of regiments; proposes to open all regimental and company organizations and all other branches of the military service alike to all American citizens, regardless of race or color; makes it the duty of the Secretary of War to obliterate by transfers and assignments all such existing distinctions, and provides that the number of colored soldiers shall, by enlistments, be made to correspond with the proportion of the colored population to the entire population of the United States. Referred.

THE LOUISIANA RELIEF BILL.

The House having returned the bill appropriating $90,000 for the relief of persons suffering by the overflow of the Mississippi River, on motion of Mr. PEASE, the vote by which the bill passed was reconsidered, and that gentleman offered an amendment appropriating $250,000 instead of $90,000. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

CANAL BILL.

Mr. GOLDTHWAITE introduced a bill to aid the construction of a steamboat canal from Gadsden to Wetumpka, Ala. It provides for a Government guarantee of interest on thirty-year bonds of the Company to the extent of $30,000 per mile, and for a grant of eight sections of public lands for each mile of the canal along the Coosa River; the whole canal, 140 miles in length, to be completed within six years, and is to transport Government troops and supplies free of charge.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, and Mr. NORWOOD concluded his argument against its passage. He argued that the bill was unconstitutional in its provisions, and read at length from judicial decisions in support of his position.

CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS.

Mr. FENTON, in accordance with notice given by him last week, asked that the pending bill be laid aside that he might move to discharge the Committee on Commerce from the further consideration of the bills to regulate service in the collection of customs at the various ports of entry in the United States, and the disposition of fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under the laws relating to customs, and for other purposes.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected.

Mr. FENTON said he would then discuss the bill under consideration (the Supplementary Civil Rights bill), although that discussion might be somewhat novel. He then proceeded to speak in advocacy of the bill he had previously introduced to regulate the service in the collection of customs revenues. After commenting on various stages of the bill since its introduction, he made a brief reference to the course of the Committee, to the end that whatever responsibility attached to delay might rest in the right quarter.

Mr. FENTON spoke at great length of the abuses practiced by selfish officials. Of the great wrongs suffered by merchants by the seizure of their books and papers, and of the vicious system of moities and perquisites. He concluded by appealing to the Senate to take up the bill, as [illegible] in the way of [illegible] reforms in the customs service.

Senator BOUTWELL submitted an amendment to the Civil Rights bill, providing that its provisions shall apply to schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence authorized by law and endowed by the United States, or hereafter endowed by any State or the United States.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW BILLS.

Under the call of States, bills were introduced and referred, including the following:

By Mr. HOOPER, for Mr. Butler (Mass.)—For the issue of additional bank-note circulation to the States or Territories having less circulation than $10 per capita of population, and for the withdrawal of legal-tender notes at the rate of 25 per cent of the additional issue of National Bank notes until the outstanding legal-tender notes shall be reduced to $356,000,000, and prohibiting National Banks charging more than 7 3-10 per cent for interest or discount.

By Mr. MELLISH—To regulate the payment of customs duties, and to secure par in value of gold, of United States Treasury notes, and National Bank notes.

By Mr. HAYS—To incorporate the Eastern & Western Transportation Company.

By Mr. BROMBERG—To relieve Raphael Semmes from political disabilities.

By Mr. SYPHER—For the construction of the Fort St. Philip Canal in Louisiana, at a cost not exceeding the estimates, the yearly installments not to exceed $4,000,000.

By Mr. YOUNG—Granting aid in the construction of a canal from Rome, Ga., to Macon, and a canal connecting the Tennessee and Coosa Rivers, by guaranteeing the bonds of companies, in the first case not to exceed $23,000,000, and the latter case $14,000,000.

By Mr. BUCKNER—Requiring stockbrokers to take out a license and pay $100 a year therefor, and also to pay one-sixth of the per cent on the par value of securities bought or sold by them, and reducing the tax on manufactured tobacco to 10 cents per pound.

By Mr. M'DILL—To extend for six years the time to complete the railroad from the St. Croix River to the lower end of Lake Superior, and to Bayfield, Wis.

TOBACCO TAX.

Mr. VANCE offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the propriety of repealing the tax on leaf tobacco, and of changing the character of the fines and penalties for violation of the Internal Revenue law. Adopted.

INDIAN COMMITTEES.

Mr. BECK moved to suspend the rules so as to make in order an amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill requiring all payments to Indians to be disbursed through officers of the army. Also restoring the former powers of the Indian Peace Commission as to the revision of contracts. The rules were not suspended,—yeas, 89; nays, 108.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

Mr. NEGLEY offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill to amend the Homestead law of the 8th of June, 1872, so as to allow honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children to acquire homesteads on public lands, without being required to commence settlement and improvement. Referred, on objection, to the Committee on Public Lands.

ASSAY OFFICE.

Mr. MAGINNIS introduced a bill to establish an assay office in Helena, Montana. Passed.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

Mr. FISHER (Ohio), from the Committee of Ways and Means, presented a report on the Sanborn contracts. Ordered printed and recommitted, with leave to report at any time.

FRUIT DUTIES.

Mr. KASSON, from Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate amendment to the Fruit bill, with an amendment.

The Senate amendment directs that the clause shall read, "Fruit-plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation." The amendment reported by the Committee is to add to the Senate amendment these words: "Provided that the duties imposed by virtue of this amendment shall not be levied or collected on fruits entered for consumption at any port of entry prior to July 1, 1874."

The amendment was agreed to with the Senate amendment.

The bill goes back again to the Senate for concurrence in the action of the House on the bill.

BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Mr. WARD, from the Judiciary Committee, moved that that Committee have leave to report at any time on the Bankruptcy law. Agreed to.

NEW LAND DISTRICTS.

Mr. PHILLIPS (Kan.) introduced a bill to create two additional land districts in Kansas. Passed.

SANITARY MEASURE.

Mr. BROMBERG, from the Committee on Commerce, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States. The motion to suspend was not seconded.

HOUR OF MEETING.

Mr. HAWLEY (Ill.) moved to suspend the rules and have an order made that the daily sessions of the House shall commence at 11 o'clock a. m. Negatived—Yeas, 140; nays, 78; not two-thirds in the affirmative.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

Mr. LAMAR moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Southern Claims Commission to report to Congress without delay all cases before it which have been decided. Agreed to.

PENSIONS.

Mr. KNAPP offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire into the propriety of granting pensions for soldiers in the Black Hawk Indian war. Adopted.

NEW MEXICO.

Mr. M'KEE, from the Committee on Territories, asked and obtained leave for that Committee to report for action, on the 21st of May, a bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State.

FORESTRY.

Mr. DUNRELL, from the Committee on Public Lands, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill for the appointment of a Commissioner of Forrestry to prosecute an investigation and inquiry into the annual amount of consumption, importation, and exportation of timber and other forest products; probable supply for future wants; means best adapted to their preservation and renewal; the influence of forests on climate, etc. The motion to suspend was not seconded.

THE FREE DELIVERY SYSTEM.

Mr. TYNER moved to suspend the rules and make in order an amendment to the Post-Office Appropriation bill, limiting the free delivery system to towns and cities where there is a population of 20,000 within the corporate limits, instead of being as at present, within the limits of office delivery. Agreed to.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC AMONG INDIANS.

Mr. AVERILL, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill extending to Indians the penalties provided against liquor traffic among Indians. Passed.

CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. SOUTHARD moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report what legislation is necessary to secure the fair and equitable apportionment of the whole existing volume of National Bank circulation among the several States and Territories, according to wealth, population, and business interests. Agreed to.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Mr. KASSON moved to suspend the rules and pass the bills to provide for the more equitable distribution of the National Bank currency.

The motion to suspend was, in the midst of much confusion, seconded—yeas, 93; nays, 54.

Mr. KASSON then called for the yeas and nays on his motion.

Pending that vote, Mr. WARD moved an adjournment.

The motion to adjourn was carried—yeas, 105; nays, 104.

Pending the announcement of the vote, Mr. FIELD introduced a bill to promote internal improvements by the issue of United States bonds, and to provide a sinking fund, and to facilitate the resumption of specie payments. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House adjourned.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AS THE LIVER IS EASILY DISORDERED, AND A GREAT DEAL OF BILIOUS DISTRESS APT TO PREVAIL DURING THE SPRING, DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS ARE OF SEASONABLE EFFICACY, AS THEY RESTORE THE LIVER TO HEALTHY ACTION, AND REMOVE ALL BILIOUSNESS.

PIANO COVERS, &c.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

NEW IMPORTATIONS

Embroidered Piano, Table and Stand Covers, White and Col'd Toilet Quilts, Crochet, Honeycomb and Jacquard Reversible Quilts, White and Colored Crib Quilts, Colored Marseilles Mats, &c., &c., which we are offering at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Field, Leiter & Co.,

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.

GENERAL NOTICE.

UNION COLLEGE ALUMNI.

The sixth annual meeting of the Union College Alumni Association of the Northwest, will be held at the Tremont House, in Chicago, on Friday, May 8, 1874, at 7 o'clock p. m. Rev. Eliphalet Nott Potter, D. D., President of Union College, is expected to be present at the meeting.
WILLIAM H. KING, President.

The Marine Company of Chicago.

The Annual Election was held yesterday, and the following unanimously elected Directors: J. YOUNG SCAMMON, TOLMAN WHEELER, [illegible] CODDINGTON BILLINGS, GEORGE [illegible]
A large majority of the [illegible]

WOOLENS.

LARGE REDUCTION
IN
FOREIGN WOOLENS.

WE WILL PLACE ON SALE
TUESDAY, MAY 5,

6-4 Scotch Suitings, all colors, at $2.50 and $3.00! reduced from $4.00 and $4.50!

3-4 Scotch Pants Goods, $1.50 and $1.75! former prices, $2.50 and $3.00!

The above are the VERY BEST SCOTCH GOODS manufactured, and very desirable for Men's and Boys' Suits, and are offered at these LOW PRICES to close the season's importations.

Field, Leiter & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR EUROPE.
CUNARD MAIL LINE.
ESTABLISHED 1840.
Four Sailings Every Week.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PASSAGE FROM EUROPE.
Through to Chicago from British Points,
$37.00 CURRENCY.
Parties intending to purchase tickets should do so at once.
P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's New First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE	April 4	GLAMORGAN	May 2
ANDES	April 18	PEMBROKE	May 16

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin, $75 and $80 currency. Second Cabin, $55 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32.
Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

National Line of Steamships.
NOTICE.

This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its vessels, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

Sailing from New York for LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN every SATURDAY.

Sailing from N. York for London (direct) every fortnight.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, currency; steerage, at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at lowest rates.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

STATE LINE.

To Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool, Londonderry, &c.

STATE OF GEORGIA sails.....May 2
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA sails.....May 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA sails.....May 29

FROM PIER 36, NORTH RIVER, N. Y.
Weekly Sailings next Summer.
Rates of passage: Cabin, $60 and $80 gold; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid, $32 currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
For further particulars apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships Republic, Baltic, Adriatic, Britannic, Oceanic, Celtic, etc., sail from New York on Saturdays and Liverpool on Thursdays. Rates as low as any first-class line.
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards.
Office, 97 South Clark-st., Chicago.
ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

TRUSSES.

RIGGS'
HARD RUBBER TRUSS

The license to manufacture and sell the Hard Rubber Truss, granted to Isaac P. Seeley by the late Dr. J. W. Riggs, Inventor and Patentee, expired with the original term of the patent, Jan. 17, 1873. Said patent having been extended, is now in litigation, and meanwhile, the undersigned, sole owner thereof, has resumed the manufacture of Trusses, under said patent, and is prepared to supply all demands from the Trade, at figures which will enable them to compete with any truss now in the market. Orders respectfully solicited.
JAS. O. RIGGS,
2 Barclay-st., N. Y.
Bartlett, Butman & Parker, 60 State-st. Chicago, Sole Agents for the West.

REAL ESTATE.

LOST!

All hopes of getting $15 per foot for property at MELROSE or WEST MAYWOOD. We are directed to sell in single blocks, or half blocks, 300 of the finest lots between New Depot and Car Spring Works at $7 per foot, 10 per cent cash, 10 per cent 1 year, and balance within 6 years at 8 per cent interest. Free tickets to persons desiring to visit this property.
B. F. CLARKE & CO.,
122 LaSalle-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Office of Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, 52 Wall-st.

NEW YORK, April 30, 1874.

The annual meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at 1 o'clock p. m. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, 52 Wall-st., New York, for registration on or before the 4th of May, proximo.
ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

April 23, 1874.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the third day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.
JOHN F. TRACY, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

Office Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 30, 1874.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the above organization will be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of May, 1874, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Exposition Building, on Michigan-av., intersection of Adams-st., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of MERRIGOLD & LLOYD, was on May 1 dissolved by limitation. The business will still be continued at the old stand of J. A. Merrigold, who will pay and collect all debts due to and from the firm.
J. A. MERRIGOLD.
ROBERT LLOYD.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, May 4.

There was an active demand for money at some of the banks to-day. The main cause of this demand is believed to be the failure of country collections. These have been poor of late, and merchants, deprived of the means they counted on for meeting their own paper, have been obliged to borrow of the banks.

The rate of discount is hardly as firm as it was a week ago. Loans on call have been made within a few days at 5 per cent. Money is quite freely offered at 7 per cent on call. In such cases, of course, it is understood that the collaterals must be unexceptionable. Loans on time are made at 8@10 per cent.

Exchange was weak at 25c premium per $1,000, and sales were made at par. Foreign sterling exchange was $4.88@4.91.

The clearings to-day were $5,500,000,—an unusually heavy figure for the 3d of the month.

Stocks in New York were weak and unsettled. The misunderstanding between the Wisconsin railroads and the State Government brought Northwestern and St. Paul each down about 3 per cent. Gold fell to 112⅛, and all stocks declined sympathetically.

The banking firm of Greenebaum & Foreman, of this city, was dissolved to-day by the retirement of Mr. Elias Greenebaum, who becomes a member of the firm of Henry Greenebaum & Co., of Chicago, and Greenebaum Bros. & Co., of New York. Mr. Gerhard Foreman will settle the affairs of the old firm, and will continue the business.

THE MARINE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this institution for the election of Directors, etc., was held yesterday afternoon. The following gentlemen were elected Directors: J. Young Scammon, Tolman Wheeler, E. B. McCagg, Coddington Billings, and George M. Bogue.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF CHICAGO.

Causes similar to those which are so rapidly attracting to Chicago the Western jobbing trade that used to go to New York are diverting into the hands of Chicago merchants a large share of the importations for Western consumption that have hitherto been made through New York. Chicago already imports direct a large share of the tea and coffee which is sold and distributed at this point, as we have shown in previous articles. There is no reason why other merchants should not embark their capital and enterprise in this movement and reap equal profits with the pioneers. There is money in it, and this is assurance that they will do so. It is entirely feasible for Chicago to import direct by far the greater part, if not all, the foreign commodities consumed in this city, or sent here to be distributed. The facts with regard to the direct importation of tea and coffee have already been given.

Chicago has a considerable direct trade in spices and raisins. Last year 2,000 bags of pepper, worth from $25 to $30, in gold, per bag, were imported hither from Singapore, by the way of Boston. A venture in nutmegs was made, which resulted so profitably that it will be repeated this year on a much larger scale. Tapioca and sago have also been imported to some extent. Three cargoes of raisins, comprising in all 75,000 boxes, worth about $2.50, in gold, a box, were imported direct from Malaga. The importation of pepper amounts to one-quarter, and that of raisins to about one-half of the entire trade of the city in those articles respectively.

The articles just specified, pepper, nutmegs, raisins, tapioca, and sago, are dutiable, unlike tea and coffee, which are free. They are imported under the law of 1872, which permits interior ports of entry to import dutiable goods without stoppage or appraisement at the coast. This merchandise passes through Boston in bulk, and is not subject to Custom-House inspection or taxation until it reaches Chicago.

The importations of pepper and other spices are made from Singapore in the vessels of the great firm of F. A. Weld & Co.; the raisins are imported in vessels chartered at Boston by the Chicago importers, who send them to Malaga loaded with staves.

These importations, as well as those of tea and coffee, are all made through Boston. This is done to escape the onerous wharfage, insurance, brokerage, and cartage charges which are inevitable in New York, and for the reason that much better arrangements for shipping can be made with the Boston & Albany Railroad and its connections than with the railroads leading from New York.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The Treasury disbursed $529,000.

Customs receipts, $361,000.

Money easy at 3@4.

Sterling quiet at $4.87½ for 60 days; $4.90½ for sight.

Gold ranged at 112⅜@112¾, and closed at 112⅝. Carrying rates 3@4c.

Clearings, $19,000,000.

State bonds quiet, with slight improvement. Railroad bonds active, and with an advancing tendency.

Governments closed weak, in sympathy with gold.

Stocks opened weak, and before the first call the whole market declined ¼@2⅛. C., C. & I. C. led the decline on reports that the statement of Capron & Merriam will not be very favorable. During the last hours the market was heavy and prices made a further decline under free sales. The decline for the day ranged from 1@3¼, and closing quotations were generally the lowest made. The unsettled state of the market was caused by Wisconsin legislation, Treasury gold sales for May, the House Financial bills, talk about retiring legal tenders, and the rumored lease of the Atlantic & Great Western by Erie. Activity was greatest in Western Union, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Northwestern, Rock Island, Lake Shore, and the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central. The total transactions of the day were 204,000 shares, of which 88,000 were made after 2 o'clock. Sales include 55,000 Western Union, 23,000 Union Pacific, 19,000 Pacific Mail, 18,000 Lake Shore, 18,000 St. Paul, 17,000 Northwestern common, 12,000 Rock Island, 10,000 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 9,000 New York Central, and 8,600 Wabash. Sales of Western Union, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, and Rock Island were greater between 2 and 3 o'clock than all the rest of the day.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	121⅝	Coupons, '67	120⅛
Coupons, '62	115⅛	Coupons, '68	120
Coupons, '64	117	New 5s	115
Coupons, '65	118⅛	10-40s	115
Coupons, '65 (new)	119⅝	Currency 6s	116⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94⅝	Virginias, new	32
Tennessees, old	83⅝	N. Carolinas, old	20⅜
Tennessees, new	83⅛	N. Carolinas, new	12⅜
Virginias, old	35		

STOCKS.

Canton	60	St. Paul pfd	60
Western Union	71	Wabash	39⅝
Quicksilver	23⅛	Wabash pfd	71
Adams Express	98	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	76	Terre Haute	10
American Express	61⅛	Terre Haute pfd	15
U. S. Express	67	Chicago & Alton	102
Pacific Mail	43⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	103
New York Central	97⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	24⅛
Erie	34⅛	Clev., Cin. & Col.	65
Erie pfd	55	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	102
Harlem	126	Lake Shore	75⅝
Harlem pfd	127	Indiana Central	18⅛
Michigan Central	76	Illinois Central	100
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	88	Union Pacific bonds	85⅝
Northwestern	42⅛	Union Pacific stock	27⅝
Northwestern pfd	60	Central Pacific stocks	94⅛
Rock Island	97⅛	Boston, Hart. & Erie	1⅛
New Jersey Central	105	Del., Lack. & Western	108⅝
St. Paul	32⅛		

REAL ESTATE.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday by the Board of Public Works: S. B. Kimball, two-story and basement stone building, 344 West Monroe street; Calvin Stone, two-story and basement stone building on Ada street, near Fulton; Mrs. E. Keenan, three-story and basement brick building, 846 and 848 West Madison street.

TRANSFERS.

The following instruments was filed for record Monday, May 4.

CITY PROPERTY.

	Consideration.
Wabash av, 19 2-5 ft, n of Thirty-second st, w f, 19 2-5x91½ ft, with brick house, dated March 14	$9,800
Pier st, n w corner of Illinois Central Railroad, s f, 23 9-10x71½ ft, dated March 10	6,000
The premises No. 953 Prairie av, dated April 30, G. D. Beebe to R. G. Spencer	28,500
Honore st, 182 ft, n of Jackson st, w f, 20x125¼ ft, dated April 14	8,000
Mohawk st, 164⅜ ft, n of North av, w f, 24x70 ft, dated May 2	1,850
Western av, 96⅝ ft, n of Polk st, e f, 24x112 ft, dated May 2	5,700
Ewing st, 200 ft w of Jefferson st, s f, 25x119 3-10 ft, with improvements, dated April 28	4,000
Haynes st, 106½ ft, n of Lyman st, w f, 25x135½ ft, dated April 17	675
Dayton st, 242 ft s of Centre st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated May 2	1,000
The premises No. 339 Desplaines st, dated April 29	6,500
West Washington st, 50 ft w of Halsted st, n f, 50x100 ft, dated April 30	12,000
The premises No. 111 North Dearborn st, dated May 2	12,000
Thirty-eighth st, bet Cottage Grove av and Langley av, s f, 95x84 ft, with five brick buildings, dated May 2, Jas. H. Hubbard to John R. Hanna	30,000
Armitage av, 116 ft e of North Oakley st, n f, 48x100 ft, dated April 27	900
South Port av, 152 8-10 ft n of Clybourne av, w f, 25x124 3-10 ft, with buildings, dated May 2	5,000
Same as the above, dated May 2	5,000
Ashland av, 168 ft s of Augusta st, w front, 25x105 ft, dated April 30, 1873	975
Emerald st, 120 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 24x123 7-10 ft, dated April 29	800
Twenty-fifth st, 100 ft e of South Park av, n f, 25x142 ft, with buildings, dated May 1	18,000
Indiana av, 275 ft s of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 50x160 8-10 ft, dated May 4	6,000
The premises No. 206 Wentworth av, dated May 2	3,800
Forrest av, near Thirty-fourth st, w f, 20¾x125 ft, dated May 2	3,000
Homan av, 100 ft s of West Huron st, w f, 75x125¼ ft, dated May 1	2,100
Clark st, 75 ft n of Polk st, w f, 25x99¾ ft, dated April 27	10,000
Jones st, 199 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25x125½ ft, dated May 4	700
Noble st, 200 ft n of Blanche st, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated Sept. 23, 1873	1,350
Fleetwood st, 306 ft n of Blackhawk st, w f, und ½ of 107 ft to river, dated May 2	6,000
The premises No. 83 Twentieth st, dated March 5	9,800
Paulina st, 200 ft s of Harrison st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated April 30	3,000
Prairie av, 426 8-10 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25x123⅛ ft, dated April 1	2,500
McGregor st, 25 ft e of Portland av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated May 1	1,090

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 37, in Block 5, of Baxter's part s w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec. 20, 40, 14, dated June 2, 1873	650

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 to 4 of Hopkin's Lots 1 to 3, Block 32, Hyde Park, dated May 2	10,000
Bellevue av, 29 37-100x133 9-10 ft, in Crawford's part of Block 2 of Saltonstall & Russell's n ½ n e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated Dec. 10, 1873	4,000
Seven lots in Phare's s ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 12, 38, 13, dated Jan. 3, 1873	1,145

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, May 4.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
Flour, brls	10,680	9,151	12,767	7,921
Wheat, bu	92,670	26,639	307,272	72,453
Corn, bu	145,907	92,970	201,627	294,381
Oats, bu	69,299	90,060	168,806	55,238
Rye, bu	1,527	2,687	1,425	1,150
Barley, bu	4,267	745	2,877	8,400
Grass Seed, lbs	77,080	59,353	154,119	90,908
Flax Seed, lbs	3,100	......	692	......
Broom Corn, lbs	19,950	9,500	......	800
Cured Meats, lbs	10,640	46,140	684,583	871,438
Beef, brls	......	......	5	66
Pork, brls	10	66	472	704
Lard, lbs	7,230	16,740	888,528	28,500
Tallow, lbs	49,410	11,898	20,000	114,878
Butter, lbs	53,750	61,551	16,210	6,900
Dressed hogs, No.	10	21	......	......
Live hogs, No.	7,475	6,380	2,955	4,857
Cattle, No.	312	577	3,113	2,561
Sheep, No.	186	254	180	1,074
Hides, lbs	111,244	79,200	112,407	243,621
Highwines, brls	277	650	254	881
Wool, lbs	86,206	103,119	81,639	97,516
Potatoes, bu	4,214	16,203	80	7,458
Lumber, No. feet	4344,500	2068,000	2461,520	2818,000
Shingles, No.	2685,000	3824,000	1969,000	1415,000
Lath, No.	680,000	205,000	185,000	188,000
Salt, brls	2,155	7,000	844	1,061

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 1,408 bu wheat; 4,045 bu corn; 1,325 bu oats; 1,159 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 150½ cars wheat; 307 cars corn; 6,000 bu high mixed, 22,800 bu No. 2, and 6,000 bu rejected do, by canal; 22 cars oats; 7,300 bu No 2 do, by canal; 1½ cars rye. Total, (431 cars) 229,000 bu. Inspected out: 187,226 bu wheat; 243,889 bu corn; 87,032 bu oats; 345 bu rye; 777 bu barley.

The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city during the past week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
By rail	47,800	475,364	145,177	142,994	12,287
By canal		5,294			
To Buffalo	600	148,722	351,679	23,000	
To Erie	1,500	65,600			
To Oswego			18,200		
To Ogd'b'gh	200		11,200		
To Huron	1,204		20,370		
To other U. S. ports	85		61,171	4,146	
To Colborne			77,748		
To Kingston		78,331			
Totals	51,389	773,711	673,545	170,140	12,287

Also 7,191 bu rye shipped by rail.

The leading produce markets were again relatively quiet to-day, the volume of business being about the same as on Saturday, with a steady and rather firm tone in most departments. The outward movement was less active than usual, though the work of last week was very satisfactory in wheat, and will exhibit but a small increase in the stocks of corn in store. The weather was dull and lowering.

The demand for dry goods was only moderately active, and quotations were not subjected to any material changes, the general market remaining steady and firm. Groceries met with a moderate inquiry at generally well sustained prices. Coffee was an exception, that staple ruling weak at a ½c decline. Sugars were strong with rather an upward tendency. In the butter market a very quiet feeling prevailed. Orders were for small amounts, and were usually filled at inside to medium quotations. Fish were more quiet and less firm. Whitefish are in better supply, and are "off" 25c per ½ brl. A decline of 25c per 100 lbs in Cod is also noted. The demand for foreign and domestic dried fruits was fair at thoroughly sustained prices. Figs advanced a ½c, and layer raisins 5c, which were the only changes. In the pig iron, wood, coal, and paints markets no new features were developed. Oils were fairly active and firm. Aside from 2@3c advance in extra lard oil, no changes took place.

The demand for lumber at the yards continues moderate at essentially unchanged prices. The receipts at the wholesale market were very heavy, and sellers found it necessary to concede on prices for common stuff in order to make sales. The demand for metals, iron, and tinners' stock was about up to the average for the past few days, where it has been only fair. Prices are unaltered and quite strong for tinplate. There was no change to note in connection with hops, broom-corn, hides, or wool. Hay was again quoted very firm, under an active shipping demand, and inadequate offerings. Hungarian, millet, and the better grades of timothy seed were in request and firm, the first named at a slight advance. Peachblow potatoes continue very scarce, and prices are nominally higher; other varieties are also firm and salable. Poultry was in moderate local request.

Highwines were in light demand, and steady at 94c per gallon,—the price of Saturday,—in sympathy with a like tone in New York. Sales were made of 150 brls at 94c.

Lake freights were dull and weak at former rates, at 4½c for wheat and 4c for corn by sail to Buffalo, 9½c for wheat to Kingston, and 15c for do to Montreal, and 21c and 20c for wheat and corn on through rate to New York. Shippers asked for a further reduction, but could not obtain it, and took hold unwillingly. A total of nine charters was reported, which will carry out about 86,600 bu wheat, 90,000 bu corn, and 96,000 bu oats, including propeller room.

Provisions were in moderate demand for the season, with little change in prices. Lard opened rather active, and advanced 7½@10c per 100 lbs on receipt of the news that Liverpool was 9d per cwt higher, but weakened nearly to the quotations of Saturday, and closed steady. Mess pork was quiet, and averaged a shade higher. Meats were comparatively active, and firm, short clears being quoted ⅛c higher, on account of small stocks. The receipts of live hogs were again large. The market closed steady at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $16.52½@16.55; do seller June, $16.67½@16.70; do seller July, $16.95@17.00. Lard, cash or seller May, $10.17½@10.20; do seller June, $10.30@10.32½; do seller July, $10.47½@10.50. Sweet-pickled hams, 10@11c per lb for 18@16-lb averages; dry-salted meats, loose, at 5⅞c for shoulders, cash, and $6.20 seller June; $8.60@8.62½ for short ribs, cash, and $8.77½@8.80 seller June; 9c for short clear, cash, and 9⅛c seller June; 8⅜c for Cumberlands; 8⅝@8⅞c for long clear. The same boxed at ¼@⅜c per lb above these prices. Bacon meats, 7c for shoulders, 9⅝c for short ribs, 9⅞@10c for short clear, all packed in hhds; the same loose, ¼c lower. Bacon hams, 11½@13c. Mess beef, $10.75@11.00; extra mess do, $11.75@12.00; beef hams, $22.50@23.00. City tallow, 7¼@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5¼@8c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess at $16.55; 250 brls do, seller the month, at $16.55; 500 brls do, seller June, at $16.75; 250 brls do at $16.72½; 400 brls do at $16.70; 1,000 brls do, seller July at $17.00; 250 tcs lard at $10.25; 750 tcs do at $10.20; 750 tcs do, seller June at $10.40; 250 tcs do at $10.35; 1,500 tcs do at $10.32½; 1,250 tcs do, seller July, at $10.50, 40,000 lbs short ribs at 8⅝c; 100,000 lbs do, seller June, at $8.80; 200,000 lbs, do seller July, at 9c; 200 tcs sweet pickled hams on private terms; 25 tcs white grease at 7½c; also, on Saturday evening, 100,000 lbs short ribs at $8.56¼.

Flour was more active, under a better order demand from the East for spring extras at about former prices. Exporters took hold sparingly; there were several bids, but most of them were at figures which holders could not accept. The local trade was light. Winter extras were decidedly slow; as the improved methods of manufacturing from spring wheat are crowding them to the wall. Bran was active and steady. Sales were reported of 35 brls white winter extras (in sacks) at $5.75; 300 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.12½; 100 brls do at $5.85; 200 brls do at $5.80; 300 brls do at $5.75; 200 brls do at $5.60; 2,250 brls do on private terms; 50 brls rye at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.15. Total, 3,835 brls. Also, 40 tons bran at $23.00 on through cars; 30 tons do at $23.00. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to good white winters	$7.00	@ 8.00
Choice do	8.50	@ 9.00
Red winters	5.50	@ 7.00
Choice spring extras	6.00	@ 6.50
Medium to good do	5.37½	@ 5.87½
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.00
Patent do	7.00	@10.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	4.00	@ 4.87½
Common do	2.75	@ 3.75
Rye flour	4.50	@ 5.25
Bran	23.00	@23.25

Wheat was moderately active, and very steady during the greater part of the session at an average advance of ⅛@¼c. Liverpool was reported stronger, and New York was firm, while the reported shipments of Saturday from this point were more than treble the receipts. This caused a strong speculative feeling, especially on the part of holders, and there was a good demand for cash wheat to ship to the East, the impression being general that the present rates of lake freights are likely to advance. But some European shippers were actually selling out, stating as their reason that Liverpool is not high enough by 1s to make shipment profitable, and that ocean freights are advancing under a rather sharp demand, which reduces their chances of being able to operate in the near future. This would probably have caused some depression here, but for the fact that the weather was bullish, threatening a storm. Seller June opened at $1.28½, receded to $1.28¼, advanced to $1.28¾, and declined to $1.28½ at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.27⅛@1.27½, closing at $1.27¼; and seller July sold at $1.29. Strictly fresh receipts only commanded about ⅛c premium over regular. No. 1 spring closed at $1.30; No. 3 do at $1.21; and rejected do at $1.12. Minnesota spring was in better demand and relatively stronger, the premium being greater than last week; it sold at $1.35 for No. 1, and $1.30 for No. 2. Other Northwestern wheat was scarcely salable at anything over the price for straight. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.30; 31,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.27½; 51,000 bu do at $1.27⅜; 27,200 bu do at $1.27¼; 3,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.21½; 6,400 bu do at $1.21; 1,200 bu rejected spring at $1.12; 400 bu by sample, white Hamburg, at $1.38 delivered; 800 bu do at $1.36 on track; 15,600 bu No. 1 Northwestern, Minnesota, at $1.35; 3,900 bu No. 2 do at $1.30; 7,200 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.27½; 2,000 bu do at $1.27⅜. Total, 154,200 bu.

Corn was in moderate demand, and averaged ⅛c higher, though easing off toward the close, under increased offerings. Liverpool was quoted firm, and New York was of the same tone early, but closed dull. Our receipts were large, and the threatening weather was rather depressing than otherwise, as it made it probable that the farmers will have more time to deliver grain, being kept out of the fields by the rain. The principal part of the business was speculative, changing from this month into June at about 1c premium. The shippers took hold very sparingly till after 12 o'clock, when the slight decline attracted them. Seller June opened at 66¼c, declined to 66⅛c, advanced to 66⅜c, and receded to 66¼c at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 65¼@65⅜c, closing at the inside. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at about 65⅝c, do high mixed at 65½c, and do rejected at 63½c. Cash sales were reported of 22,000 bu high mixed at 66c; 5,000 bu do at 65⅝c; 6,100 bu do, short receipts, at 65½c; 15,800 bu No. 2 strictly fresh at 65⅝c; 10,000 bu at 66⅝c; 20,000 bu do, mostly regular, at 65½c; 7,500 bu do at 65⅝c; 26,000 bu do at 65¼c; 2,800 bu rejected at 63½c; 6,000 bu high mixed at 68c; 11,200 bu do at 67⅞c; 5,600 bu No. 2 at 67½c, all afloat; 800 bu by sample at 65⅝c on track. Total, 128,800 bu.

Oats were more active and firmer at ⅛c advance, under a better demand, both speculative and for shipment; being quoted stronger in New York, while the outward movement here is considerably in excess of the receipts. Seller June sold at 48⅛@48½c; and seller the month, or regular No. 2, at 46⅝@46⅞c, mostly at the outside. Strictly fresh receipts closed strong at 47c for No. 2, and 45½c for rejected. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 47c; 22,400 bu do at 46⅞c; 10,000 bu do at 46⅝c; 48,000 bu do at 46½c; 600 bu, by sample, at 52c; 600 bu do at 51c; 1,200 bu do at 50½c; 600 bu do at 50c; 1,200 bu do, mixed, at 49c; 600 bu do at 48½c, all on track; 2,800 bu do, white, at 52c; 1,200 bu do at 51½c; 1,800 bu do at 50c; 600 bu do, mixed, at 49c; 1,200 bu do at 48½c, delivered; 600 bu at 50c, free on board. Total, 52,600 bu.

Rye was in rather better demand, and about ½c higher in consequence, the small stock here showing a steady, though small decrease. The market closed steady at 92c for No. 2, fresh receipts. Sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 92c; 200 bu do (an old lot) at 91c; 1,600 bu by sample at 95c, and 400 bu do at 94c. Total, 4,600 bu.

Barley was dull and weak. There was some inquiry for No. 2 early, and it was quoted by sanguine holders at $1.55; but closed tame at $1.50@1.52; the outside for round lots. No. 3 sold at $1.25, but was offered later at $1.20. Rejected was quoted at $1.10@1.15; the outside in the City Elevator. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at $1.50; 400 bu No. 3 at $1.25; 400 bu rejected at $1.15; 400 bu by sample (California) at $1.90; 300 bu do at $1.26; 600 bu do at $1.19—all on track. Total, 2,900 bu.

LATEST.

Wheat was moderately active in the afternoon and a shade firmer, selling at $1.27½ for the month, and $1.28⅝@1.28¾ for June. Corn was in fair request and firmer at 65⅜@65½c for the month, and 66⅛@66⅝c for June. A schooner was chartered for wheat to Buffalo at 4½c, capacity about 28,000 bu. It was rumored that a vessel carrying about 40,000 bu of corn had been engaged for corn.

CALL BOARD.

There was little doing on the call. Mess pork was a shade easier.

No. 2 spring wheat, seller the month and June, nominal. Corn, seller June, 66¼@66⅝c. Mess pork, cash, $16.50@16.60; do, seller June, $16.65@16.70; seller July, $16.90@16.95. Lard, cash or seller the month, $10.20@10.25; seller June, $10.30@10.32½; seller July, $10.50@10.52½; short ribs, cash, 8⅝c. Sales include 250 brls mess pork, seller July, at $16.92½; 250 tcs lard at $10.20, cash; 500 tcs do, seller July, at $10.50; 50,000 lbs short ribs at 8⅝c, loose; 5,000 bu No. 2 corn, seller June, at 66⅝c; 5,000 bu do at 66½c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, May 4.

ALCOHOL—Quotable at $1.83@1.88.

BEANS—Mediums were in request. Navies, hand-picked, per bu, $2.15@2.40; mediums, do, $1.75@2.10, in brls.

BUTTER—The market was quiet at about the prices current at the close of last week. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 32@35c; medium to good grades, 27@30c; inferior to common, 15@25c; common to choice roll, 20@28c.

BAGGING—In the bagging market there is continued quiet, and the quoted prices are not adhered to with a remarkable degree of firmness. We make no change in our list, as follows: Stark, 34c; Ludlow A, 32½c; Lewiston A, 32½c; American A, 29c; Amoskeag, 31c; Otter Creek, 31c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 17@19c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 58@60c.

BROOM CORN—Manufacturers are ordering now and then to meet immediate wants, but, aside from this, there is no special demand. We quote: Choice hurl, 8@8½c; do extra, 9c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 7½@8c; for good do, 6@7c; good to choice stalk braid, 7½c; inferior brush, 4@5½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were rather quiet. We quote: Michigan stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ꝑ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; lime in bulk, 75c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.00@1.25 ꝑ brl; white sand, ꝑ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ꝑ bu, 40c; fire brick, ꝑ 1,000, $55.00@60.00; building brick, (common), $8.00@8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $27.00@32.50, del.; Indiana pressed, $15.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@12.50.

CHEESE—Remains unsettled. The little prime cheese offered from day to day is taken at 15@15½c.

COAL—The coal trade continues dull, with prices nominally unchanged. We repeat our list: Lehigh, prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Pennsylvania Cannel, $9.50@9.00; Indiana Cannel, $7.50; Erie and Walnut Hill, $8.50; Lick Run, $8.50; Brooks, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Kirkland grate, $7.00; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Barclay, $5.00.

EGGS—Were selling at 12½@13c.

FISH—Under more liberal supplies the fish market weakened a trifle, whitefish declining 25c per ½ brl, and codfish 25c per 100 lbs. We now quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.75@7.00; No. 2 do, $5.50@5.75; No. 1 out, $5.50@5.75; No. 1 shore-mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.50@10.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@9.00; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.50@7.75; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.25@5.50; George's codfish, 5.75@6.00; Labrador herring, split brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brl, $7.50@8.00; do, ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Figs were advanced a ½c, or to 13½@14c for drums, and to 16½@17c for layers. Layer raisins were also subject to a further advance of 5c per box. Other fruits were steady and firm as previously quoted. FOREIGN—Dates, 10@10½c; figs, drums, 13½@14c; figs, in boxes, layers, 16½@17c; Turkish prunes, 12@13½c; raisins, layers, $2.90@2.95; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.55@3.70; raisins, Valencia, 11½@12½c; Zante currants, 7¼@7½c; citron, 31@32c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 25@28c; New York extras, 13½@13¾c; Michigan sliced, 13½@13¾c; Michigan quarters, 12½@13c; Western do, 11¼@11¾c; Southern do, 10½@11c; peaches, pared, 24@28c; peaches, halves, new, 14½@15c; do mixed, 11½@12½c; blackberries, 19@20c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 32@35c. NUTS—Filberts, 17@17½c; almonds, Terragona, 22@23c; Naples walnuts, 20@22c; Chili walnuts, 19@20c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 16@17c; Brazils, 11@11½c; pecans, Texas, 9½@10½c; Wilmington peanuts, fancy, 12@13c; do second quality, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 8½@9½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges were firm, and other fruits steady at quotations, under a fair demand: Lemons, $6.25@8.50 per box; Messina oranges, per box, $6.50@7.00; fair to choice apples, $4.00@7.00 per brl; cultivated cranberries, in boxes, at $7.00@7.50; bananas, $3.00@8.00 per bunch; pine-apples, $3.50@$4.00 per doz.

GROCERIES—The market opens rather quietly this week, at prices not differing materially from those current on Saturday last, a reduction of a ½c in Rio, Maracaibo, and Costa Rica coffees being the only change noted. Sugars continue exceedingly firm, and bid fair to go higher. There is also a very firm tone to the market for rice, sirups, and molasses. We now quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7¼@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 37@37½c; O. G. Java, 34@34½c; Java, No. 2, 31½@32½c; fancy Rio, 27½@27¾c; choice do, 27@27½c; prime Rio, 26½@27c; good do, 26@26½c; common do, 25@25½c; roasting do, 23½@24½c; Singapore Java, 30@31c; Costa Rica fancy, 27½@28½c; do, prime, 27@27½c; Maracaibo, 27@28½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17@17½c; stearine, full weight, 13½@14c; do, short weight, 12½@13c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 8@8½c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 8½@9¼c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11⅞c; granulated, 11⅛c; A, standard, 10⅝c; do, No. 2, 10½c; B, 10c; extra C, 9⅞@10c; C No. 2, 9⅜@9⅝c; yellow C, No. 1, 9⅛@9⅜c; choice brown, 9⅛c; prime do, 9@9⅛c; fair do, 8¾@8⅞c; choice molasses sugar, 8⅞@9c; fair do, 8@8⅜c; common do, 7½@7¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9⅛@9⅜c; do, prime, 8⅞@9c; do, fair, 8¼@8⅜c; common, 7¾@8c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.33@1.38; silver drips, extra fine, 83@88c; good sugar-house sirup, 65@70c; extra do, 75@80c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@88c; do prime, 80@82c; do common, 70@72c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 65@68c; common molasses, 38@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@9½c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17½@18½c; cloves, 55@60c; cassia, 35@37c; pepper, 28@30c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.40@1.45; ginger, African, 25@28c; do Calcutta, 18@20c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@8½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Silver gloss, 9½@10c; common, 8@10½c; pure, 5½@8c.

HAY—The demand for shipment to Michigan and other interior points continues in excess of the supply, and the market is very firm. Prime and No. 1 timothy are advanced 50c per ton, which prices, however, were bid Saturday it is said. The following prices are paid to dealers, though oftentimes sales of spot hay are made direct to shippers at higher figures: Timothy, prime, $20.00; No. 1, $19.00@19.50; No. 2, $16.50@17.00; mixed, $15.50@16.00; prime prairie, $15.00; No. 1 do, $14.00@14.50; No. 2, or slough, $11.00@11.50. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $18.00@20.00; prairie, $11.00@14.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were in moderate request, at unchanged prices: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 9½c; heavy, do, 8½c; part cured, 8½c; green calf, 14@14½c; green kip, 9½c; dry calf, 20@22c; dry kip, 20c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 18@20c; deacon skins, 50@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 35@40c.

HOPS—Continue dull and weak. Quotations: Common to choice Western, 10@25c.

IRON AND STEEL—There was no special change. Trade is reported fair for the season. Quotations are:

Iron	3	@ 3 4-10 rates
Horse-shoe iron	4¾	@ 5¾ rates
Plate iron, common tank	5¾	@ 6 rates
Norway iron	8¼	@ 9c ꝑ lb
Norway nail-rods	9	@10c ꝑ lb
German plow steel	10	@11c ꝑ lb
Cast plow steel	11	@12c ꝑ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c ꝑ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@21c ꝑ lb
English tool steel	20	@23 rates
English spring steel	9	@11 rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13 rates
Steel tire, ¼ in	8⅛	@ 9c ꝑ lb

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Tin plate is very firm, and will probably advance before long, being now relatively lower than in New York. Trade is only fair. Quotations are:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.50; do, 12x12, $13.00; 14x20, $13.50; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $12.00; do, 20x28, $24.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 30c; small, 31c; bar, 32c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 22c; No. 2, 20c.

LEAD—Pig, 7½c; bar, 9c; pipe, full coils, 8c; cut do, 8½c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10c; less quantity, 10½c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5c rates; Russia iron, 2, 3, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do, No. 1 stained, 20c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 12c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20c; No. 21@24, 13c; do, 25@26c, 14c; No. 27, 15c; No. 28, 16c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 35c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 34c; planished copper, 41c; do, cut to sizes, 43c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, 6c.

NAILS—Were fairly active at the annexed rates, as follows: 20@60d, per keg, $4.00; 5d and 8d do, $4.25; 6d do, $4.50; 4d do, $4.75; 3d do, $5.50; 3d do, fine, $7.00; clinch, $5.50@5.62½.

NAVAL STORES—Were steady, as follows: Manilla rope, ꝑ lb, 16½@17½c; sisal rope, ꝑ lb, 14½@15½c; hemp sash cord, ꝑ lb, 18@23c; marline, ꝑ lb, 18@20c; tarred rope, ꝑ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ꝑ bale, $5.00@6.00; pitch, ꝑ brl, $5.00@5.00; tar, ꝑ brl, $4.75@5.00; resin, $4.00@6.50 ꝑ brl.

OILS—Extra lard oil was firm and 2@3c higher. Other oils were without quotable change, ruling steady and firm. Following are the prices current: Carbon, 15½@16c; extra winter lard, 85@88c; No. 1, 78c; No. 2, 70@72c; linseed, raw, $1.03; do, boiled, $1.08; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 52@53c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17c; naphtha, common, 14c.

POULTRY—Was rather quiet, though there was a light inquiry from the local trade for choice stock. Ducks and geese are dull. Prices are as follows: Turkeys, live, 14@15c; dressed, do, 17@18c; chickens, dressed, $3.25@3.75; do, live, $3.00@3.50; spring do, $3.50@4.50.

POTATOES—Were in active request and very firm, especially peachblows, which are exceedingly scarce. Mixed and common varieties were stronger: Peachblows, from store, $1.35@1.40 per bu; mixed lots, $1.00@1.05; peachblows in car-lots, $1.25@1.30 delivered; early rose, $1.10@1.15; chilis, $1.10 delivered; mixed and common lots, $1.00@1.05, on track.

SEEDS—Hungarian was active and firmer, and millet was also in better demand and firm. Choice grades of timothy were quoted strong, at $2.45@2.60; millet, 62½@77c; Hungarian, 70@75c; clover was slow and easier, at $5.65@5.75. We note sales of 10 bags timothy, at $2.60; 174 bags at $2.55; 81 bags at $2.45; 18 bags clover at $5.75; 10 bags do at $5.70; 9 bags at $5.65; 88 bags Hungarian, at 75c; 180 bags do at 71c; 335 bags prime at 70c; 387 bags at 75c; 63 bags at 62½c.

SALT—Was in fair local and interior demand. Fine salt is easy. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.90; Canada, do, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.00; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

TEAS—Are meeting with a fair inquiry and are held firmly, except young hyson and imperial. Japans are active and strong. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 35@45c; do, good, 55@65c; do, choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.05; common to fine old hyson, 60@85c; common imperial, 48@60c; good to choice do, 95c@$1.05; fair to good gunpowder, 70@85c; choice Pingsuey, $1.05@1.15; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 95c@$1.05; common to good do, 70@80c; fair to good, old, 65@75c; common do, 40@50c; colored natural-leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is selling fairly, and remains steady and firm:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@50c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—Remains unsettled. Quotations as follows: Beach, $8.00@8.50; maple, $9.00@9.50; hickory, $10.00; slabs, $6.00@6.50, delivered.

WOOL—Western manufacturers are ordering now and then, as they run out of stock. The supply of old wool is very light. Quotations:

Tub, washed, prime	52@55c
Tub, washed, common to good	48@50c
Common dingy	38@40c
Fleece, washed, X and XX, light	45@47c
Fleece, washed, X and XX, dingy	35@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	45@48c
Coarse washed	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, medium	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	26@30c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@30c
Super and extra culled	35@40c

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

MONDAY EVENING, May 4.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 3,950 head. The market opened active this morning, and trade did not lag until about everything merchantable had been picked up. For the opening day the assemblage of shippers was more than ordinarily large, and they took hold with more apparent confidence than has recently characterized their operations, the firmer position of the Eastern markets, and the moderate receipts operating as stimulants. Another favorable circumstance was the uniformly good quality of the offerings. By reference to the published sales it will be seen there few transfers below $5.25, while the bulk crossed the scales at $5.35@6.25. The extreme range was $4.00@6.37½. Butchers took only a small amount of stock, nor were the purchases of feeders very considerable. The market closed firm, fully 15c advance over last week's prices:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and over	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,350 lbs	5.35@5.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.85@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 750 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	3.00@3.50
Cattle—Texas, corn-fed	4.75@5.25
Cattle—Texas, wintered North	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Texas, through drove	......

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
197	choice steers	1,339	$6.10
47	good steers	1,214	5.40
14	medium steers	1,212	5.00
16	choice steers	1,380	6.00
11	cows	989	4.62½
44	good steers	1,251	5.65
36	good steers	1,015	5.40
60	choice steers	1,254	5.90
48	extra steers	1,364	6.25
11	medium steers	1,208	5.25
16	extra steers	1,437	6.25
17	extra steers	1,353	6.25
20	good steers	1,210	5.37½
14	choice steers	1,403	6.15
29	choice steers	1,322	5.85
61	choice steers	1,304	6.00
60	choice steers	1,262	5.87½
30	good steers	1,238	5.37½
15	choice steers	1,226	5.85
52	fat pony steers	1,018	5.40
34	choice steers	1,267	6.10
33	choice steers	1,390	5.75
17	good steers	1,154	5.40
23	good steers	1,119	5.37½
33	choice steers	1,393	5.75
45	extra steers	1,468	6.25
48	good steers	1,218	5.60
68	good steers	1,243	5.72½
15	choice steers	1,267	5.85
62	good steers	1,272	5.65
185	extra Texas steers	1,225	5.60
37	choice steers	1,300	5.90
31	choice steers	1,342	5.80
67	good steers	1,200	5.65
17	good steers	1,225	5.70
32	extra steers	1,489	6.30
16	choice steers	1,338	5.90
33	choice steers	1,290	6.05

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 14,000. There was an active market for this class of stock, and, although the supply was above the average for a Monday, prices ruled strong all around, and a trifle higher for anything grading above common. In addition to the 14,000 fresh receipts there were some 5,000 stale hogs, but after all orders had been filled only a few hundred remained unsold, and the market closed up firm. Skippers and scalawag lots sold at $4.75@4.90; poor to common at $5.00@5.35; medium at $5.40@5.50; and good to choice at $5.60@6.00. Extra Philadelphia fetched $6.10@6.25 in two or three instances.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
64	185	$5.45	66	201	$5.40	84	161	$5.25
61	194	5.55	115	259	5.80	66	197	5.55
29	189	5.40	76	161	5.75	51	195	5.40
252	180	5.50	75	242	5.75	147	173	5.25
30	216	5.40	30	228	5.60	65	217	5.40
49	274	5.65	49	240	5.75	124	164	5.30
47	193	5.35	56	242	5.70	74	172	5.35
27	166	4.75	67	192	5.35	30	238	5.60
61	203	5.75	53	214	5.75	23	225	5.75
75	142	5.05	68	268	5.60	39	209	5.75
70	166	5.30	68	179	5.60	70	188	5.35
75	242	5.75	22	370	6.10	64	230	5.50
68	216	5.50	70	231	6.25	117	253	5.50
60	191	5.30	58	271	5.55	245	189	5.50
63	184	5.25	58	231	5.75	55	194	5.55
182	189	5.55	37	300	5.50	49	206	6.10
237	214	5.55	173	196	5.35	234	161	5.15

SHEEP—Received, 181. The supply fell so short of the demand that holders were enabled to obtain almost any prices they had the temerity to ask, and sales were noticed at $8.00 and $9.10. The outside figure was paid for 25 fancy, averaging 131 lbs. We quote poor to choice at 3.50@8.00. The above prices are nominal.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 4.—BEEVES—Receipts 3,464, making 8,880 for week, against 8,950 last week. Quality fair, ranging from common to prime. Market strong and active at an advance for the week of ¼@½c, excepting 3 cars of Texans which sold at 10½c, and 2 cars fat bulls at 5@5½c, live weight. The range was 11@13c, and the bulk of the sales at 11@11¾c.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,900, making 10,480 for the week, against 15,790 last week. The supply is insufficient for the pressing wants of the butchers. Market very firm at the highest mark of the year. Common to good unshorn sheep, 8½@9½; common to prime sheared, 6½@8½c, with 3 car loads at 8⅝c. Sales include 1 car unshorn Illinois sheep, av 73 lbs, at 8½c; 1 car unshorn Missouri, av 99 lbs, at 9½c; 2 cars clipped Ohios, av 103 lbs, at 8⅝c; 1 car, av 101 lbs, at 8⅞c; 1 car, av 85 lbs, at 8⅝c; and 1 car, av 105 lbs, at 8½@8⅝c.

SWINE—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 17,880, making 44,750 for the week, against 42,470 last week. None offered alive. Dressed fairly steady at Saturday's prices, or 7½c for all weights.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 4.—CATTLE—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 255 cars. Medium, $5.75@6.00; common, $5.00@5.50.

HOGS—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 120½ cars; best Philadelphia, $6.20@6.40; Yorkers, $5.25@5.50.

SHEEP—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 9½ cars; best clipped, $6.25@6.75; medium, $5.50@6.00.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, May 4.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $1.75; Muskegon, $1.50; Grand Haven, $1.50; Ludington and White Lake, $1.62½@1.75; Pentwater, $1.75; Menominee, $2.00; Oconto, $2.00.

The offerings were very heavy, estimated in the morning at about 60 cargoes, composed largely of common 2-inch and inch, with a few loads of good lumber and shingles. The market was weak under such large offerings, and dull early, but afterwards sellers reduced prices on an average of about 25c on green stuff, when the demand from both country and city buyers became quite active, from 25 to 30 cargoes changing hands. Good to choice boards and strips sold at the old prices, one load bringing $16.00. Common boards were quoted at $10.00@11.00; joists and scantling at $9.00@9.75; Manistee piece stuff, largely "sixteens," sold at $9.25, and 12x14 and other desirable lengths at $9.50@9.75. Coarse cargoes of piece stuff are quoted at $9.00; lath are quoted at $2.00@2.25, and shingles easier at $2.75@2.87½; good mill-run boards and strips at $14.00@15.00. A number of cargoes were left over. No sales were reported.

AT THE YARDS.

Generally speaking, the yard trade is rather quiet, though some dealers state that they are doing an excellent business for the time of year. The disagreeable weather doubtless interferes with trade to some extent, and orders from the interior are less numerous, because there is less doing in the country, while the farmers are engaged in planting. Prices are unchanged, as follows:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@ ....
First common siding		@20.00
Second common siding		@17.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	33.00	@36.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	26.00	@28.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	18.00	@20.00
A wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	38.00	@40.00
B wagon-box boards	28.00	@30.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	26.00	@28.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards, outside for dry	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, fencing, timber, 16 feet and under, outside price for dry	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	13.00	@ ....
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@ ....
Cedar posts, round, 5@8 inches	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.50	@ 2.75
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.50
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track (A)	3.00	@ ....

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 4—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 8d; spring, 11s 9d@12s 6d; white, 12s 7d@12s 10d; Club, 12s 11d@13s 3d. Corn, 38s 6d@39s. Pork, 67s. Lard, 47s.

LIVERPOOL, May 4—1:30 p. m.—Lard, 47s 9d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, May 4.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities was 3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for 3 months bills was 3½ per cent, which is ½ per cent below the bank rate. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £302,000. Consols for money, 92⅞@93; account, 93⅛. United States bonds—65s, 108⅝; '67s, 109¼; 10-40s, 104⅛; new 5s, 104⅛; New York Central, 89; Erie, 31⅛; preferred, 52.

Turpentine, 30s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, May 4.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 8¼@8⅜d; middling Orleans, 8⅝@8¾d; sales 12,000 bales; American, 7,500 bales; speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 38s@38s 6d. Lard, 47s 9d. Tallow, 38s 3d.

PARIS, May 4.—Rentes, 59f 80c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Business quiet with importers and domestic commission houses, but moderately active. The jobbing business is in progress. The clothing trade are commencing operations in heavy cassimeres, suitings, and overcoatings, but spring woolens are sluggish. The market for cotton goods is quiet, but agents report prices steady and unchanged for prints and shirtings. Stripes are more active. Percales and lawns doing well.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 4.—COTTON—Dull; middling upland, 17½c. Futures closed strong. Sales, 10,800 bales; May, 17 3-16@17 7-32c; June, 17 17-32@17 9-16c; July, 17 13-16@17 31-32c; August, 18 7-32@18¼c; September, 17 3-32@17⅛c; October, 17 23-32@17⅞c; November, 17¼@17 11-16c; December, 17¼@17 9-16c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in little better demand and higher; receipts, 9,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.10; common to good, $6.25@6.60; good to choice, $6.65@6.95; white wheat extra, $6.95@7.40; extra Ohio, $6.40@7.75; St. Louis, $6.60@11.00. Rye flour steady at $4.85@5.60. Corn-meal steady; Western, $3.90@4.50. Wheat more doing and higher; receipts, 59,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.54@1.56; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.55; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.60; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, $1.48@1.64; winter red Western, $1.60@1.68. Rye quiet at $1.07@1.12. Corn opened firm, but closed dull and drooping; receipts, 56,000 bu; new Western mixed, 84@87c; old Western mixed and yellow, 87@89c; white Western, 86@87c. Oats firm; receipts, 12,000 bu; mixed, 64½@65c; white, Western, 66@68c; mixed Western, in store, 64½c; white Western, in store, 65c.

STOCK OF GRAIN IN WAREHOUSES, MAY 2.—Wheat, 357,000 bu; corn, 241,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, 22,000 bu; barley, 73,000 bu; malt, 43,000 bu; peas, 900 bu.

HAY—Firm at $1.00@1.05.

HOPS—Steady; low to fair, 10@20c; good to choice, 20@25c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 7⅞@8c. Molasses and rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 7½c; refined, 15½c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 41c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $16.60@17.00 spot; $17.40 for July. Beef dull; [illegible]. Middles quiet; short clear, 10⅛c; city long clear, 10c. Lard firmer; prime steam, 10⅞@10 11-16c for May; 10 13-16@10⅞c for June; 10⅞@11c for July.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Quiet at 13@18½c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 97½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat fair and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.35½; No. 2 do, $1.30½; seller June, $1.30½. Oats excited and higher; No. 2, 46½c. Corn fair and firm; No. 2 mixed, 65c; seller June, 66c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1 fresh, 91c. Barley fair and firm; No. 2, $1.50; No. 3, $1.35.

PROVISIONS—Firm and steady; mess pork, $16.62½. Sweet-pickled hams, 10½c. Short ribs, middles, 8¾c. Lard—Prime steam at 10½c; prime kettle-rendered at 10¾c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 101,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 17,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., May 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firmer; No. 1 red winter, $1.56; No. 2, $1.47. Corn firm and strong; high mixed, 79c; low mixed, 78c; cars on track, 74@75c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firm and more active; standard white, car lots, 12½@13c; Ohio State test to 150 deg., 15½@16c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., May 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour fair and firm. Wheat fair and firm; extra white Michigan, $1.68½; amber Michigan, $1.49½; seller June, $1.53; No. 1 red, $1.50½; No. 2 do, $1.48. Corn fair and firm; high mixed, 73c; seller May and June, 73c; seller July, 73½c; low mixed, 73½c; seller May, 73c; Michigan, 73½c; no grade, 72½c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 1, 58c; No. 2, 55½c; Michigan, 56c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 3@3½c; to Oswego, 8@8½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 85,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 4.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged at 17c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat fair and firm at $1.46@1.47. Corn fair and firm at 68@70c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 50@58c. Rye steady and in moderate demand at $1.08. Barley dull and unchanged; spring, $1.40.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet and weak.

BUTTER—Dull and drooping.

CHEESE—Scarce and firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand light and holders firm; $17.00. Lard strong; steam at 10¼@10½c; kettle, 10½c. Bulk meats quiet and firm; shoulders, 6¼@6⅜c; clear rib, 8¼@8⅜c; clear at 9c. Bacon quiet and firm; shoulders, 6¾@7c; clear rib, 9½@9⅝c; clear, 9⅞@9⅞c.

WHISKY—Fair and firm at 92c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $5.00; single X, $5.50; double, $5.75; treble, $6.00@7.00; choice extra, $7.25@8.50; family, $8.50@9.25. Corn scarce and firmer; mixed, 90c; white, 92@95c. Oats active and firm at 61@62c.

BRAN—Firm at $1.35@1.40.

HAY—Dull; prime jobbing, $24.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firm; held at $1.70. Dry Salt Meats—None in first hands; dealers' rates, 6⅞@9⅛@9½c. Bacon scarce; dealers' rates, 7½@9⅛@10½c. Hams firmer, at 12½@13½c. Lard scarce and in demand; tierce, 11c; keg, 11½c; no tierce in first hands.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; fair to fully fair, 7@8½c; prime, 9c. Molasses scarce; prime fermenting, 60c.

WHISKY—Dull; Louisiana, 96c; Cincinnati, 99c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee club offered at $1.50; no buyers. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed Western in lots, at 79c. Oats dull; white blown, 60c. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.58. Corn in good demand at 83c@84c. Barley quiet.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in improved demand; superfine, $4.75@5.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $6.87½@7.25; State, Indiana, and Ohio, $7.50@8.25. Wheat quiet. Rye steady at $1.00. Corn in fair demand; yellow, 86c; Western mixed, 85@85½c; white, 84@85c. Oats steady.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11½c; refined, 15¼@15⅜c.

WHISKY—Firm at 99c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana, $1.55@1.60; Western spring, $1.50@1.53. Corn firmer; old Western mixed, 86½@87c; new, 84c. Oats dull and weaker; Western, 59@62c. Rye dull at $1.03@1.05.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork, $17.25. Bulk meats quiet and firm; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 9c. Bacon dull; shoulders, 7½@7¾c; clear, 9¾@10c. Lard firm at 10½@10¾c.

BUTTER—Western easier, and active at 22@30c.

COFFEE—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at 98c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—COTTON—Held firmly; little doing; middling, 17c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Spring in better demand and higher; No. 2 Chicago, $1.27@1.27½; all firmer, but only sample lots sold. Corn active and higher; No. 2 mixed, 68½@69c, track and elevator; white mixed, 74c. Oats firmer, but inactive; No. 2, 52@52½c in elevator. Barley and rye—Nothing doing.

WHISKY—Firm at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and in good demand at $17.00. Dry salt meats firm, but inactive; sales of clear rib at 8⅞c cash. Bacon strong; shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 9c; clear, 9⅝@9⅞c, generally held ¼c higher. Lard firm; only small order trade.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,460; steady; light, $4.50@4.85; bacon, $5.00@5.25; heavy, $5.30@5.55.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,100; good demand for best grades, which are scarce; Texas range $2.50@4.75; native cows and heifers, $2.25@4.25; prime to choice steers, $5.00@6.00.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 4.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 17c; receipts, 445 bales; shipments, 249 bales; stock, 34,800 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $5.00@9.25. Corn meal—demand good at full prices, $3.95@4.00. Corn—receipts heavy; market unsettled; not lower. Oats, in store, 63@64c.

HAY—Good to choice, $18.00@22.00.

PROVISIONS—Advance asked but not conceded, 10½@11c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7½@7⅝c; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 10c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 4.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged at 16¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn active and higher, at 80@82c. Oats firm and higher, at 58@62c. Rye, $1.10.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firmer at $17.50. Bulkmeats firmer; shoulders, 6⅛c; clear rib, 8⅞c; clear, 9⅛c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9⅞c; clear, 10½c. Hams easier; sugar-cured, 13c; plain, 11½c. Lard, 10¼@11⅜c.

WHISKY—92c.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago, May 4

ARRIVED.

Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, sundries.
Barge Guiding Star, Port Huron, sundries.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Margaret Dall, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow Coaster, Lake Harbor, lumber.
Schr J. F. Tracy, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Bessie Boli, Pere Marquette, lumber.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Bark L. C. Woodruff, Buffalo, coal.
Scow Laurina, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Raleigh, Manistee, lumber.
Schr John O'Neil, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Zach Chandler, Bay City, salt.
Schr Annie Vought, Erie, coal.
Schr J. P. Marsh, Cleveland, coal.
Scow Dolphin, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Cornelia, Menominee, lumber.
Prop Colorado, Cleveland, sundries.
Schr Higgie & Jones, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Francis Berriman, Erie, coal.
Schr Sam Cook, Oswego, coal.
Schr American, Oswego, coal.
Schr T. H. Howland, Sodus, coal.
Schr Ross Bell, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Comanche, Oswego, coal.
Schr Hoboken, Sodus, coal.
Schr Coral, Silver Lake, lumber.
Prop Oconto, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Havana, Oswego, coal.
Schr Trinidad, Sodus, coal.
Schr West Side, Oswego, coal.
Schr George B. Sloan, Sodus, coal.
Schr Cossack, Fair Haven, coal.
Schr Grantlain, Goderich, salt.
Schr Madeira, Oswego, coal.
Schr G. C. Trumpff, Oswego, coal.
Schr Sweetheart, Saginaw, salt.
Schr Three Brothers, Vermillion, grindstones.
Schr Bahama, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Penokee, Erie, coal.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Menominee, cedar posts.
Schr Pamlico, Kelly's Island, stone.
Schr John Burt, Bay City, salt.
Schr Gallatin, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Wells Burt, Saginaw, salt.
Schr Fitzgerald, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Montauk, Oswego, coal.
Bark Favorite, Saginaw, lumber.
Schr S. T. Atwater, Cleveland, coal.

CLEARED.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, 167 bdls calf-skins, 800 kegs nails, 50 brls cornmeal, and sundries.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, 25 pkgs merchandise.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, 300 bu oats, 300 bu corn, 3 tons hay, 5 brls beef, 5 brls pork.
Scow Mary Helen, White Lake, 200 bu corn, 5 brls pork.
Schr J. P. De Coudres, Portage Lake, 60 bu oats, 1 brl pork.
Schr Albatross, Bailey Harbor, 30 brls flour, 2 tons corn meal, 2 brls pork, 2 brls whisky.
Schr L. B. Coates, Muskegon, 100 bu oats.
Schr Grace A. Channon, Kingston, 19,644 bu wheat.
Schr H. C. Heg, Portage Lake, 40 bales hay.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 16,531 bu corn, 15,444 bu oats, 10 brls beef, 2 brls pork, 5 brls flour.

NIGHT CLEARANCES, MAY 4.

Prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, 23,400 bu corn, 9,550 bu wheat, 2,000 brls flour, 44 brls vinegar, 29 bags seed.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 25 brls pork, 11 brls oil, 100 hides, and sundries.
Stmr Milwaukee, Ogdensburgh and intermediate points, 12,000 bu corn, 50 brls pork, and sundries.
Stmr Philadelphia, Erie, 40,000 bu wheat, 650 brls flour, 70 brls pork, 200 empty brls.

Lake Freights

Were dull at 4c for corn and 4½c for wheat, at the asking rates by sail to Buffalo. The engagements were: To Buffalo—Prop Roanoke, wheat, corn, and oats, and prop Colorado, oats, through. To Kingston—Schr J. Morris, wheat on owner's account. To Oswego—Schr T. Y. Avery, corn and wheat at 9½c. To East Saginaw—Schr C. Luling, oats and corn at 3c. To Ogdensburgh—Props Concord, Lowell, and Milwaukee, corn (first port part cargo of wheat) through to Boston. To Sarnia—Prop B. F. Wade, corn, through. Total, 9. Capacity equal to about 28,000 bu wheat, 90,000 bu corn, and 96,000 bu oats. The [illegible] Northwest was taken for wheat to Buffalo at 4¼c, capacity, 28,000 bu. It was rumored that another engagement had been made for corn.

CLEVELAND, May 2.—The rates are steady. Coal to down-town Chicago docks, 90c free, and to [illegible]-town docks, 80c free. There seem to be vessels enough to supply the demand for Lake Michigan ports. Coal to Detroit, 60c free, but owing to the canal not being fully open, the supply for that trade is scarce. Coal to Toronto, $1.25, gold, free, or $1.50 straight. The above rates may generally be considered nominal.

MILWAUKEE, May 2.—The tendency of freights is still downward. Charters reported to-day [illegible]: To Buffalo—Schr Scotia, wheat at 4c; prop Scotia, wheat on through rate. To Erie—Prop Thomas A. Scott, and schr Annie Sherwood, wheat on through rate.

DETROIT, May 2.—Wheat by sail to Oswego, 7c; by prop to Buffalo, 3½c.

Miscellaneous.

The "blow" and rainstorm which set in Saturday night still continues, and a number of vessels received slight damages, some outside, and others while towing up the river. The schr Curlew lost her topmast and some of her canvas. She sprung a leak and her pumps have to be kept working to keep her afloat. She lies at the lumber market with a load of lumber. The scow Sea Bird lost her mainmast. The schr G. L. Johnson lost part of her rigging in a collision with the schr Annie Vought near the lumber docks. The schr Barber was run into near Wells street bridge by the schr Holmes, and lost her jibboom. The bark J. W. Pomeroy lost her fore and maintop masts. She started out Sunday, but had to return on account of the rough weather. The schr John O'Neil sustained slight damage by coming in contact with a tug. The tug [illegible] Dole broke the stem-iron of the tug Protection. The schr Zach. Chandler got a hole in her stern by running against the abutment of Twenty-second street bridge.

—An immense fleet arrived in this port during the last few days, and consequently there is a perfect jam at the lumber docks. Tug-men are puzzled to find room for the lower lakes, and the Harbor-Masters seemed to be at a loss what to do. There were some collisions and entanglements, but no considerable damage was done. During the last forty-eight hours the arrivals at this port were over 125, about 100 of which were lumber-laden. About eighty cargoes remained unsold last evening.

—The schrs American Union, Three Bells, and Cornelia left here for Menominee last week, and, although the American Union was the largest vessel, she reached that harbor thirty-six hours ahead. After loading lumber, they started out together for Chicago, the American Union arriving here twenty-four hours ahead of the others, notwithstanding her carrying more than twice as much lumber.

—"An Observer" writes to THE TRIBUNE from Escanaba, Mich., that the steam-barge Fred. Kelly was the first boat up that cut her way through the straits April 29, and also cut her way through the ice at Escanaba, Mich., May 1. She is now loading with ore. The schrs Mary Jeracky and Thomas Quayle are also loading at the same port.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket office, 67 Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 1:00 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	* 1:00 p. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Kasas City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis and Texas Fast Ex	† 9:45 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Ex. via Jacksonville Division	† 9:45 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	† 9:45 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Madison & Prairie du Chien, Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, Prairie du Chien, & Northern Iowa, Mail	* 5:00 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:25 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:25 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:25 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp, for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Texas Express	†10:00 p. m.	7:15 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	‡11:00 p. m.	* 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:25 a. m.
St. Paul & Winona Passenger	*10:30 a. m.	* 4.00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 6:10 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:40 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:30 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Night Express	* 8:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH FOR ALL!

W. B. McCHESNEY has removed his dental rooms from corner Madison and Clinton-sts., to Clark-st., corner Randolph. For one week longer we will insert full sets of Artificial Gum Teeth for only $8. Best plate, $10. We make this statement good to the letter. For [illegible] quality elsewhere you are paying $25 and $35. We ask you to compare our work with any other in the city. Money refunded in every instance where perfect satisfaction is not given. Teeth extracted without pain free of charge. Filling at reduced rates.

GENERAL NOTICE.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

Chartered in 1829. Reorganized in 1865.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $300,000.
WM. A. THOMPSON, President.
JOHN G. DALE, Vice-President.
ALLEN S. APGAR, Cashier.

Accounts respectfully solicited from Merchants, Manufacturers, Banks and Bankers throughout the country. All remittances promptly advised and statements rendered monthly.

W. C. WATTS & CO.

21 Brown's Building, Liverpool.

Solicit consignments for the purchase and sale of Provisions, Lard, &c., and execute orders for the purchase and sale of same for future shipment or delivery. Advances made on consignments, and all information afforded by our friends, Messrs. [illegible] & [illegible], No. 25 William-st., New York.

Property Owners, Attention!

Until 10th inst. Tax Sale Certificates held by the City of Chicago can be redeemed at 10 per cent [illegible] which date the [illegible].

[illegible] April [illegible], 1874.

THE COUNCIL.

Validity of the Present Gas Contracts.

An Appeal to Open Milwaukee Avenue to Lake Street.

Tax Judgments, Etc.

The Common Council met last evening, President Dixon in the chair.

Ald. Campbell presented a resolution directing the Committee on Judiciary to report an ordinance changing the cow limits of the Seventeenth Ward. It was referred.

THE TITLE TO THE LAKE FRONT.

Ald. Campbell offered the following, which was passed:

ORDERED: That the Corporation Counsel be, and he is hereby, directed to procure an abstract of the title to Dearborn Park and the property known as the "Lake Front," from any abstract firm or firms that may be able to make the same; and to report to this Council at his earliest convenience what action, if any, by Congress or otherwise, is needed to vest the fee simple in the city.

BRIDGE AT DEERING STREET.

Ald. Reidy introduced an order for the Board of Public Works to prepare estimates for a bridge over the South Branch at Deering street, and include the same in their annual estimates. It was referred.

DELINQUENT SEWER CONTRACTORS.

Ald. Jonas presented a preamble resolution complaining that, in consequence of the delay of sewer contractors, certain districts in the North Division are in a bad sanitary condition, and directing the Board of Public Works to hold all sewer contractors responsible for the completion of all contracts within the specified time. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A petition of residents of the Fourteenth Ward for a viaduct at the intersection of Ashland avenue and Kinzie street, was referred.

An ordinance prohibiting bathing in the lake in front of Lincoln Park was referred.

An order for a policeman to be stationed at Carroll and Desplaines streets in order to prevent the unlawful obstruction of the crossing by the railway-cars, was referred.

A PROTESTING BANK.

A communication was read from the officers of the Hide and Leather Bank, protesting against the tax assessment on the capital stock of that bank, as out of proportion with the tax of other banks. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE GAS CONTRACTS.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel to the effect that, before proceeding to declare the gas contracts void, it would be well for the Council to take certain steps, which are suggested as follows: Declare the contract void, and that, after a certain day, the city will use no more gas under the provisions of the existing contract, and authorize the Mayor and Comptroller to make arrangements with the Gas Companies, under certain restrictions as to quality, quantity, and price, for gas for the ensuing year.

Ald. Quirk moved to refer the matter to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to report an ordinance embodying the suggestions of the Corporation Counsel.

Ald. Schaffner counseled caution in so important a matter. Eminent lawyers differed in toto from the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, and the Council should well consider, before proceeding to declare the contract null and void, and should not take this step until it had provided for a substitute for the gas no longer to be procured under existing contract. He moved to refer without any instructions.

Ald. Campbell said he had consulted the most eminent attorneys in the city, and they simply laughed at the opinion of the Corporation Counsel. There were many decisions precisely in point, the courts holding that in cases where it was necessary for the city to make contracts extending beyond money already appropriated, the contracts held good, although the charter provisions might be to the contrary. He was in favor of referring without instructions.

The motion to instruct was lost, and the matter was referred without instructions.

THE CONSUMPTION OF GAS.

A communication was received from the City Comptroller, to the effect that the Gas Inspector had prepared a time-table for the street lamps. The Comptroller is of the opinion that a great saving can and ought to be effected in the consumption of gas by the city. The matter was referred to the Committee on Gas-Light.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Ordinances were passed for curbing, filling, and paving Clark street, from Harrison to Polk; and for curbing, filling, and cindering Granger street, from Wells to Sedgwick.

TAX JUDGMENTS.

Ald. McGrath offered a resolution authorizing the Comptroller to employ additional counsel to prosecute the tax appeal cases now pending in the Circuit Court, and also to obtain judgments on the general tax-warrant of 1874. He explained that the majority of these appeals and delinquencies were on special assessments on which rebates were due to parties who had overpaid. From the fact that the original warrants were burned in the great fire, it would be difficult to obtain judgments on the new assessments, and the present Law Department being unfamiliar with those cases, it would be necessary to employ competent counsel. The Comptroller believed it necessary, but did not feel warranted in doing it without authority from the Council.

Ald. Richardson believed the present Law Department ought to be compelled to attend to all these matters. The Comptroller had employed outside counsel heretofore, and he would probably do it now if he really thought the emergency required it.

The Chair stated that the Comptroller had the right under the charter.

Ald. Campbell said if that were true there was no need of passing the resolution.

Ald. McGrath said the Comptroller would prefer to have the Council act in the matter.

The resolution was adopted.

Ald. White presented a resolution inquiring of the Board of Public Works whether anything had been done towards opening Milwaukee avenue. It was referred.

STEWART AVENUE.

The Board of Public Works reported that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company refuse to comply with an order to improve eighteen feet of Stewart avenue, because they can only be compelled to do it after the Council has first ordered the property-owners to improve the street, and that the Company is not obliged to improve the avenue north of Sixteenth street, and that until an ordinance has been passed by the Council the Company is only required to keep in order that portion of the avenue occupied by their tracks. The matter was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

LICENSING STREET CARS.

Ald. Cullerton presented an order, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads, directing the Corporation Counsel to report an ordinance requiring the payment of a license for every street car.

THE GAS CONTRACTS AGAIN.

Ald. Schaffner moved to ask the City Attorney for his opinion as to the validity of existing gas contracts.

Ald. Quirk objected to this method of getting up a feud between the Corporation Counsel and the City Attorney.

Ald. Schaffner said that Judge Norton's opinion, already given, was regarded as unsound by eminent lawyers. The Council ought to have Mr. Jamieson's opinion.

The motion was lost.

A MILWAUKEE AVENUE DELEGATION.

Ald. White stated there was present a large delegation of property-owners on Milwaukee avenue, and he desired leave for the Chairman of the delegation to state their grievances.

Several Aldermen objected, on the ground that the delegation could send in a petition.

The Chairman of the delegation, Mr. Gettelson, attempted to speak, but was ruled out of order.

Ald. White said a petition had been drawn up, but was lost. Five years ago they had been assessed $1[illegible],000 for opening Milwaukee avenue, and $[illegible],000 had been paid, but nothing had been done toward the improvement.

Ald. McGrath moved that the gentlemen be permitted to state their grievances through their Chairman. Such things had been before permitted, and should be again in this important [illegible].

Ald. Richardson objected. The delegation [illegible] present their grievances through their Aldermen.

Ald. McGrath's motion was carried, and permission was granted for the delegation to be heard.

Ald. Warren moved to adjourn, but the motion was lost.

Mr. Gettelson, the Chairman of the delegation, then addressed the Council. He said that one of the Aldermen of the Eleventh Ward had not been present in the Council more than once or twice this year. The speaker then stated the grievances of the Milwaukee avenue people, and said that the Council would act in the matter and open the street. Mr. Gettelson [illegible] retired.

TAX-COMMISSIONER.

Ald. Cullerton desired to call up the report of the Judiciary Committee, on the matter of the Tax Commissioner.

Ald. Richardson objected.

Ald. Cullerton moved to instruct the Chairman of the Committee to present the report. It was time it was done.

Ald. Richardson renewed his objection. The Chairman had placed the report in the hands of the Clerk.

Ald. Cullerton moved to take up the report.

Objections were made, and the motion was ruled out of order.

The Council adjourned.

THE BATTLE OF THE BOOKS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is a little singular that, in commenting editorially upon the proceedings of the Library-Board, at its last meeting, you should have preferred, as a basis for your remarks, the *maliciously-mendacious* report of a *Times* Bohemian, in whom there is neither truth nor honor, to the fair and candid, though brief, report published in your own columns on Sunday. While your reporter renders me justice by reporting my remark that there was no intention to taboo Catholic books, you say, editorially: "Mr. Raster decidedly objects to Catholic books," and—the wish being father to the thought, probably—you draw all sorts of conclusions from that false statement. Assuming that you are sincere in your opposition to the Republican Inflation party, I hope that you will be pleased by the assurance, herewith given, that the "alliance of the Germans and Irish" against the Republican party is yet in an excellent condition, and that there is no prospect of its dissolution on account of a string of lies concocted by a *Times* reporter and accepted by you as truth. If, however, THE TRIBUNE desires to support Logan, Oglesby, and Inflation, it may try its hand in dissolving the People's party. It *may* succeed as well as it did last fall at the Pacific Hotel gathering. Respectfully, HERMANN RASTER.

CHICAGO, May 4, 1874.

Card from Mr. Rosenthal.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The position taken by me, as a member of the Board of Directors of our Public Library, in regard to the list of books presented by Mr. Onahan to the Librarian, *and by him ordered to be purchased*, is simply this:

First—Neither an individual member of the Board nor the Librarian has a right to order the purchase of any list of books without the previous order of the Board of Directors. In the case under discussion, such an order was not had.

Second—To present a list of "Catholic" publications for purchase was a novelty to me. The Board heretofore were unanimous on this point, that books were to be purchased because they were such as ought to be found in a *public* library, be they books of a Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, or Atheistic nature; and not because Catholics as such, Protestants as such, Jews as such, or Infidels as such, desired that such purchases should be made. In the latter case, we would have to allow all the different denominations and sects to come in and claim their share of the books, probably in a certain proportion to the tax paid by the followers of each denomination; and the interests of the Public Library would have to be subordinate to the requirements of the different religious or irreligious bodies. Under our rule, the interests of the public at large guide us in our selections, and sectarianism must be subordinate. Respectfully, JULIUS ROSENTHAL.

Fifty Years a Pauper.

The Troy *Press* relates the following: "In midwinter, some forty-seven or forty-eight years ago, a man by the name of Loomis died in Pawlet, Vt., after a long sickness, leaving a wife and two children. Expenses of sickness and loss of the wages for daily labor made inroads upon the scanty stock of money and provisions, and the widow was compelled to ask temporary assistance from the town. The high official refused her request, took her little all and threw her and her children upon the town as paupers. In those days they were bid off by citizens to the lowest bidder, but they now have a town-house. Mrs. Loomis, with a broken heart, and worn out by attending to her husband during his long sickness, gave up long-cherished wishes, and remarked that the Town of Pawlet should not want for a pauper for fifty years. She is now 97 or 98 years of age, and on her last birthday made her annual visit from the town-house to Pawlet, a distance of one and-a-half miles, on foot, to visit her old friends and neighbors, and she laughingly remarks she will make good her word, having to live only two years more to do it. Her children became respectable and good housekeepers, and oftentimes offered her a home, but she utterly refused to accept their assistance. She had many offers of marriage, but refused them all, saying that she would not swap off the Town of Pawlet for any man living. On making the remark that the Town of Pawlet would not be without a pauper for fifty years, she said she belonged to a family who never died short of 100 years, and the majority lived years beyond that.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SURE FORTUNE—FOR SALE—AN INTEREST in a new steam flouring mill and elevator, with all the latest improvements, situated in the richest portion of Southern Minnesota, near the Iowa line. Business making a net profit of over $100 per day. To any one with $15,000 or $18,000 this is an opportunity seldom equaled. Address MILLER, HUMISTON & CO., Worthington, Minn.

ABOUT $3,500 IN DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, and clothing for sale at a great bargain, for cash (good clean stock), and also one of the best business stands in the town of Washington for [illegible] or rent. I have a large retail trade with the very best class of customers. My sales have run as high as $41,[illegible] in one year. My reason for selling out is poor health. Refer to J. V. Farwell & Co., Chicago, Ill. C. W. [illegible]ORNISH, Washington, Tazewell Co., Ill.

A SALOON ON THE PROMINENT CORNER OF Clark and Monroe-sts., with or without billiards and restaurant, for sale at a bargain. Call at WOHL'S Coffee House, 179 and 181 South Clark-st.

BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON, NO 543 ARCHER-av., for sale, or will exchange for other property; will give a big bargain.

DRUG STORE, 190 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST., FOR sale at a great sacrifice. A splendid chance. Come, make me an offer.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF DRY GOODS. WILL TAKE city real estate. Also, wanted, stock of hardware, dry goods, groceries, or boots and shoes, in exchange for good improved property or will pay in lots and cash. Owners answer or apply. M. H. MORRIS, Room 6, 127 Lasalle-street. All communications strictly confidential.

MUSCATINE MILLS FOR SALE—CAPACITY, 400 barrels daily; seven run of French burrs; new engine, 200-horse power; good machinery; all in good running order. This mill is located at one of the best shipping points on the Upper Mississippi River. Fuel is very cheap, and every facility exists for doing a large and profitable business. Will be sold so as to give purchaser a great bargain. Reason for sale, death of the late owner. Address W. A. CLARK, Muscatine, Iowa.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN AN A NO. 1 MANUFACTURING business now running and doing well; want an active partner who can furnish some money; would not object to take part pay in real estate. For particulars inquire of or address DAVIS & PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS grocery on West Side for sale, doing a paying business, or would trade for real estate. Good reasons for selling. Address GROCER, Tribune office.

TO HAIR-DRESSERS AND BARBERS—FOR SALE—in Canada, a fine business netting over $1,000 gold per month profit. Trial allowed. Ill-health the cause of sale. Address JAMES INGLAND, Post-Office, Ottawa.

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE—½ INTEREST IN flouring mill that has a paying custom trade. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 205 LaSalle-st.

I WANT TO BUY $4,000 REAL ESTATE PAPER due long time off; must be gilt-edge on property inside city limits or avenues south. Also, $2,000 or $3,000 due next winter or spring. Address VETO, Tribune office.

I HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, and improved farms, in sums of $1,500, and upwards. JOHN W. MARSH, 135 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, Singer machines, and valuable collaterals; also, $1,200 on city real estate for one year at 10 per cent. C. TUNNICLIFF, Broker, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry, or other collaterals, at the Private Loan Office, 177 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. Secured paper bought. E. C. COLE & CO., 158 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $50 TO $250, FOR from thirty days to six months, upon good collateral. Address G 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—$700 OR $800 FOR 3 YEARS ON IMproved city property; will pay 11 per cent. Address F 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,000 FOR TERMS OF YEARS ON IMproved real estate. Address M 6, Tribune office.

$600 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE FOR 2 OR 3 years. TURNER & MARSH, 102 Washington-st.

$2,500 TO LOAN FOR TWO YEARS AT 10 per cent, on city or Hyde Park real estate; improved preferred. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 81 Dearborn-st.

$2,500 WANTED BY THE TRUSTEES OF the U. P. Baptist Church, on improved unincumbered property near corner Burnside and Forty-seventh-sts. Apply to or address J. R. JOHNSTON, Sec., 30 and 32 LaSalle-st.

$4,000 TO LOAN FOR TWO TO FOUR months; $5,000 to loan for three to five years at current rates and good collaterals. OLIVER BEEBY, 100 Washington-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN (MONEY ON HAND) ON Chicago or suburban property, for 5 years; [illegible] must be good, and owners make personal application. ALFRED [illegible], 123 LaSalle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 11, 100 EAST Madison-st.:

$4,600—Nice [illegible] cottage, lot 24x100, on Indiana-av., near Ashland-av.; buses pass; south front, and a splendid house.

$[illegible]—$600 down, balance monthly, nice large 6-room cottage, and lot 25x[illegible], north front, on Thirty-fifth-st., between Wentworth and [illegible]-av.; a bargain.

$[illegible]—$500 down; new [illegible] cottage; lot 25x100; south front, corner Taylor and Cypress-sts. Buses in one block.

$2,500—$500 down; 5-room cottage; lot 25x150; south front on Hubbard-st., east of Ashland-av.; a great bargain.

$600—Nice lot, 25x100 to alley; south front, on Flournoy-st., between Leavitt and Oakley. $200 less than its value.

$35 per foot, [illegible] south front, on Van Buren-st., between Honore and Lincoln. [illegible] down.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BUSINESS LOT [illegible] building, for residence South or West Side; will [illegible]. S. DELAMATER, 35 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, corner Douglas-place and Vernon-av., 10 rooms, all modern improvements, [illegible] feet front, large barn on alley. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 52x125, ON WEST Monroe-st., just west of [illegible] Park. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 205 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, HOUSE AND LEASE, 322 West Monroe-st.; lot, [illegible]; house, 2-story, 10 rooms. Will sell at a bargain on easy terms. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 205 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE ON WEST SIDE, OCTAgon front, 2-story and basement brick; excellent location; cheap. WALLER BROS., 34 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES NEAR BLUE ISLAND-AV. and Twenty-second-st., on monthly payments, cheap. WALLER BROS, 34 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES VERY cheap; 6 new octagon-front brick houses, 10 rooms, convenient to Lincoln-av. cars; terms easy. WALLER BROS., 34 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$300 DOWN, BALANCE MONTHLY; 837 Indiana-st.; extra built, 5-room cottage, newly painted, water on both floors, and lot. Also 1070 Jackson-st., 6 rooms in splendid order, newly painted, with lot, cheap; on same payments. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—STORE ON LEASED GROUND, State-st.; splendid 50 feet front; can be leased for 5 years at nominal rent; renting now for $3,640 per annum. Price, $8,000. ALFRED WILLFORD, Room 22, 836 LaSalle-st., corner Adams.

FOR SALE—NORTH DIVISION—NORTH DEARborn-st., east fronts, 25, 50, and 75 feet. Lots between Chicago and North-avs. Rush-st., 100 feet, corner of Indiana. Ohio-st., 25 feet west of Rush. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, No. 35 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 FEET, WITH COTTAGE, ON VAN Buren-st., one-half block from Halsted, and cottage and lot 204 South Green-st. Apply at 206 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, BRICK basement, No. 1056 Indiana-av.

Five acres adjoining Hawthorne, in Sec. 33, 1½ miles from city limits.

Five acres at South Englewood, in Sec. 32.

J. O. OSBORNE, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house and lot 188 South Leavitt-st., 10 rooms, hot and cold water, substantially built. One-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years. Apply 190 South Leavitt-st.

FOR SALE—100X130, CORNER OF LAKE-AV. AND Brooks-st.; a great bargain; for a few days. GEO. V. BYRD, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—THE MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL, SOUTHwest corner of Michigan-av. and Congress-st., in perfect order; bids and propositions for exchange solicited; a fine opportunity to secure one of the best arranged and most beautifully located hotels in the country. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—(A LARGE discount for all or half cash, purchase money paper, or well-located building lots taken in part payment.) Octagon-front brick house, with marble trimmings, modern improvements, barns, etc.; to be finished this week. Purchasers that can wait till July 1 can have houses built to suit their own taste, situated on Bowen-av. and Forty-first-st., between Langley and Vincennes-av., near street and steam cars, Oakland Station. Apply or address J. L. McKEEVER, 2[illegible] State-st., in Bank, or call any evening at my residence, fourth house from Langley-av., on Forty-first-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—10,000 TO 15,000 acres choice Texas lands in northern portion of State, on lines of railroads. Apply to H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—150 SPLENDID lots near the depot and Normal School, cheap and on easy terms. SPOFFORD, BYRNE & DRAKE, Room 4, 145 Clark-st.; Room 1 Maroney's Block, Englewood.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN PROPERTY AT OAK Park—Choice residences, $2,400 to $15,000, easy terms, some on monthly payments, and beautiful building lots $20 to $60 per foot. Money advanced on liberal terms to those who desire to build. C. H. HARTWICK, Room 21, Otis Block, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT RIDGELAND (EAST OF AND adjoining Oak Park), within half a block of station, fine choice lots at low prices, and money advanced on liberal terms to aid in building, if desired. CHAS. M. HARTWICK, Room 21 Otis Block, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—PARK RIDGE—A VERY DESIRABLE tract of 14 acres, near depot, hotel, churches, schools, etc., suitable for immediate subdivision; only $400 per acre if taken this week. PUTNAM & NEWELL, Room 12, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—20 LOTS, IN GROVE east of railroad; new depot; water and gas soon; $20 per foot. C. L. JENKS, 10 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CLARK-ST., 25x100 FEET with good frame building near Polk-st.; only $10,000; easy terms; a bargain; title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—HOUSES AND LOTS ON easy terms. JOHN CULVER, southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—300x300 FEET ON FORTY-eighth-st., two blocks from station, a beautiful lot covered with trees; belongs to a non-resident, and will be sold at an extraordinary bargain, and on remarkably easy terms if taken immediately. Title perfect. A rare opportunity to secure a safe and splendid investment. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—ACRE PROPERTY AT $1,200 per acre. JOHN CULVER, southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD—FINE lots with north and south fronts, at low prices and on very easy terms. Call for plat of this beautiful property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—20 ACRES IN SEC. 34, 38, 14. Apply to H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR ACRES FRONTING ON Madison-st., between Austin and Central Park. H. G. NUSSHELER, Room 51 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—ONE 2-STORY HOUSE, AND LOT 50X 150, 3 miles from the Court-House. Must be sold before the 15th inst. Anyone having $2,000 cash can find the best bargain in the city by addressing F 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MAKE RENTS BUY A HOME—SIX good houses at Englewood, 4 splendid houses at South Evanston, on monthly payments by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL TIMBERed land at Willow Springs, only $60 per acre. GEO. V. BYRD, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 11.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY—I AM going to offer on Monday, May 11, at auction, at 1 o'clock, the snuggest little fruit farm of 10 acres in the vicinity of St. Joseph. This farm is well set with choice fruit, which is in full bearing, with a neat house and outbuildings, well surrounded with shrubbery and evergreens, and only a mile and a half from St. Joseph, Mich., right in the vicinity of Capt. Napier's handsome fruit farm. Capt. Napier's steamer Corona, running between Chicago and St. Joseph. It is sold under Administrator's sale, and some one is going to get a bargain and a handsome crop of fruit. Terms, one-third cash, balance one and two years, with interest. HENRY A. TRUAX, Administrator of the estate of Harry Brockway, deceased.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERty—an improved farm of 325 acres in Central Illinois. J. C. CALDWELL & CO., 205 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ON THE SOUTH OR WEST SIDE—A first-class house with 50 or more feet frontage. Will pay cash and desirable Central Park property. H. F. COY, 36 Washington-st.

WANTED—UNIMPROVED SOUTH SIDE PROPerty, in part payment for 5-story stone-front building, well rented in first-class business location; balance in cash. Address BUILDING, Tribune office. Give full discription of property.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

9 JOHNSON PLACE, NEAR THIRTY-EIGHTH-st.—Two young men or man and wife can obtain board in private family. Terms reasonable.

88 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR PRAIRIE-AV.—Nicely-furnished rooms to rent, with good board, in a private family, to a few gentlemen.

100 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—BRICK house; board for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, with board.

SOUTHWEST CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. AND Twenty-third-st.—A large front alcove room to rent, with board, in private family.

WASHINGTON DINING-ROOMS, 152 EAST RANdolph-st.—Two nicely furnished rooms, one $20 and one $10 a month; also commutation tickets, $5.50 for $4.

West Side.

49 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.—LARGE FRONT alcove room, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Closet, hot water, gas, and bath.

433 WEST LAKE-ST.—A NICE, LARGE UNFURnished front parlor, with or without board; modern improvements. Terms moderate.

668 WEST MONROE-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, one single gentleman, and a few day boarders can be pleasantly accommodated.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—BACK PARLOR, furnished, hot and cold water, bath-room, and closet, with good substantial, clean, well-cooked board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also, single and double rooms, very reasonable to those likely to be permanent; location very pleasant.

North Side.

WANTED—6 WORKINGMEN AT 132 EAST ERIE-st., board and washing, at $20 a month.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., BEtween Madison and Monroe-sts.—Board, $7 and upwards per week; day board, $5 per week; transient, $2 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITHIN THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE of the old Court-House, by a gentleman; a permanent and pleasant home in a family where there is no other boarders. Will want a pleasant and furnished room on first or second floor, with bed-room and closet adjoining; will pay good price if he can be suited. Address F 8, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, IN A PRIVATE family. Address A A, 120 East Randolph-st., Room 6.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—"ILLUSTRATED HISTORY of the Border Wars of Two Centuries." New, elegant, prospectus free; commission largest. C. A. WALL & CO., 137 Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—ENERGETIC AND REspectable agents to travel; or town canvassers. Good pay. Apply this afternoon. A. H. [illegible], 137 [illegible].

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—OR SALE—[illegible] WEST MADISON-ST., large frame and brick house, upward of 20 rooms, all modern improvements, furnished throughout, clean and in perfect order, to rent furnished or unfurnished, or furniture for sale at a bargain, and the house to rent low to responsible party only, and possession at any time; location unexceptionable. Apply on the premises. Would exchange furniture for other property if suited.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN STONE octagon front two-story and basement houses, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, bath rooms, furnaces, gas fixtures, etc., fronting immediately into Ellis Park; horse and steam cars at hand; only $800. Inquire of owner next door, 9 Ellis Park.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF EIGHT ROOMS, PARTLY furnished, near street-cars. Party renting to board man and wife. No objections to a few boarders. References exchanged. Inquire at 25 Langley-av.

TO RENT—688 FULTON-ST., TEN ROOM FRAME, $40 per month. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—261 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—FURnished house, marble front, 3 stories and basement. Apply to F D T, 120 Clark-st., or on the premises.

TO RENT—FRAME HOUSE 8 ROOMS 2-STORY, Thirty-seventh-st., near Cottage Grove-av., $30. Rent either floor separately. S. B. WELLS, 155 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS. 173 Park-av. Apply to J. C. FARRINGTON, office of George C. Clarke, Rooms 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—A NEW 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH 11 rooms, No. 457 North-av., near Wells-st.; good location. Inquire at 459.

TO RENT—376 STATE-ST., OVER PEKIN TEA Co.'s store, two floors, 12 rooms, water and gas on both floors; also basement, 21x96 feet. Apply in store.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY MARBLE-FRONT house, 27 Twenty-fifth-st., 15 rooms; all modern improvements; splendid location; lake-front; house now being put in thorough repair, and will be rented low to a responsible party. Apply at 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—2 DWELLING HOUSES—NOS. 169 AND 171 West Adams-st. Inquire at 75 South Sangamon.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK—SUITES OF 6 rooms; modern improvements, light and airy, suitable for housekeeping; rent cheap to right parties; on first and second floors. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NO. 25 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., 3-STORY and basement marble front house with 15 rooms and all modern improvements. Possession given at once. Apply to COL. GEORGE R. CLARKE, or Clarke, Layton & Co., 120 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, ALL MODERN improvements, 1041 Indiana-av. Also rooms furnished or not, at the junction of Cottage Grove and Indiana-avs.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front dwelling, 186 Sangamon-st.; also marble front dwelling-house, 11 rooms, brick barn, etc., No. 39 Macalister-place, fronting Vernon Park. W. J. ONAHAN, 112 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—837 INDIANA-ST.—$11, OR YEAR'S lease, $100, first story; second story $13, or year's lease $125. Water in each, newly painted. Also only $17, or year's lease $150, choice newly-painted 6-room house, 1070 Jackson-st. This pays you large interest. Money refunded if house burns. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—NEW STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 101 Rhodes-av.; $50. W. B. SMITH, 108 Fifth-av., Room 11.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 461 Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court; lot 40x170 feet; good large barn. Rent low to a responsible tenant. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—HOUSE 104 HONORE-ST., WITH BARN; house 110 Honore-st.; house 730 Madison-st., all improvements. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE IN good neighborhood. Furnace, water, gas, mantel, and barn; $40. JOHN T. EBERHART, 157 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, NO. 118 Vincennes-av., 5 rooms; only $30 per month. Apply to Dr. JOHNSON, 762 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—TWO TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, Nos. 194 and 196 Vincennes-av., only $50 per month. Apply to Dr. JOHNSON, 762 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—154 SOPHIA-ST., 8 ROOMS, WATER, etc., sewer on street, rent $25 per month. Apply at 235 Burling-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY, 8-ROOM HOUSE AND barn; also two-story and basement house near corner of Lincoln-st. and Carroll-av.; $30 each.

TO RENT—HOUSE 9 ROOMS, $40, AND HOUSE 11 rooms, good barn, &c., $50 per month to good tenants. Apply on the premises, southwest corner Thirty-sixth and Dearborn-sts. ARTHUR TREDWAY.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 115 SOUTH LINCOLN-ST., six rooms and bath-room, marble basin, inside blinds, bay window. Rent $37.50, if paid half yearly; splendid location. Also, two others adjoining; rent, $32.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSES IN WEST AND SOUTH Divisions, at reduced prices, $25, $45, $50, $75. GEO. H. HESS, 106 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, 10 rooms, No. 29 Twenty-ninth-st.; modern improvements. HENRY L. HILL, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 6 TWELFTH-ST.—NEW BRICK house, 14 rooms; all modern improvements; cheapest rent in Chicago. Call at No. 2 Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—THE DWELLING HOUSE 202 SOUTH Sangamon-st.; 9 rooms and desirable location; rent $50 per month. Inquire of owner, 201 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP TO RESPONSIBLE TENants, desirable cottage, 844 West Harrison-st.; cottage 24 Alexander-st.; house 38 Walnut-st.; a number of very fine rooms in brick block 375, 377, and 379 Milwaukee-av.; also, a large list of stores, basements, and lofts. WALTER P. DEAN, 177 East Madison-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES NEAR HYDE PARK Hotel; choicest location in Hyde Park. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—AT RIVERSIDE, NEAR DEPOT—TWO-story house, about 10 rooms, gas, water, furnace, etc., all in perfect order. Will rent cheap. B. W. THOMAS & BEMENT, 132 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—THE MOST DESIRABLE AND ELEgantly furnished rooms to gentlemen only, at 85 Dearborn-st., Room 23. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—TWO VERY NICE PARLORS, ON first floor, suitable for gentleman and wife. 768 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT room; gas, fire, etc.; price $20; to 1 or 2 gentlemen. Inquire at office of CREME DE LIS, 198 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS BY DAY, week, or month to ladies or gents. Transient accommodations, at 109 Franklin-st., southeast corner Washington.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, at 76 East Twelfth-st. References exchanged.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS IN Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 30.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS, furnished, or unfurnished, with or without board, also one large room. At 255 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—DOUBLE PARLORS AND ROOMS ON second floor to a small family, suitable for light housekeeping, unfurnished. Rent, $25 per month. Best of reference required. Inquire at 189 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO PARLORS, DINING-ROOM, kitchen, and bedroom on first floor at 118 Cottage Grove-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PRACTICAL BUILDER WILL FURNISH LABOR for buildings and take part pay in real estate. Address BROWN, care LING & HOLMES, 172 East Madison-st.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING and miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, Loan Office, 528 State-st.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted; work requiring an expert solicited. WEBB & TUCKER, Room 15, 138 Madison-st.

CLOTHES WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REPAIRed. New rolls $2 each, $3.50 a pair; new wringers $5 and $6, at H. S. THAYER'S, 70 West Washington-st.

EXCAVATORS—CALL AT OFFICE OF E. T. RACE & Co., 47 LaSalle-st., see specifications, and give figures on excavating and removing old debris.

FOR ADOPTION—A BRIGHT, HEALTHY LITTLE girl, 4 years old. Parties who could give her a good home may address D 82, Tribune office.

PATENT ROUND TREE-BOXES, CHEAPER THAN the rough ones now in use; made on special machinery by Stephen Scotton, of Richmond, Ind. For sale by GEO. W. SOHIER, Agent for Chicago, 188 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A 2-FEET SILVER-MOUNTED CIGAR show-case cheap for cash. Address C 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY'S SHOT-GUN CHEAP FOR cash. Address C I, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SODA APARATUS BY H. WALTHER, Ottawa, Ill. Those having any for sale may call at SCHWEITZER & BEER'S store, 154 State-st., May 5, at 3 to 4 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND COUNTERS AND shelving for grocery. Address F 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 23 BISHOP-COURT, A GIRL FOR general housework. Must be a good washer and ironer.

WANTED—25 GOOD GIRLS IMMEDIATELY, TO fill good situations as cooks, second-girls, and laundresses. Mrs. BALKAM'S Office, 127 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A STANDING OFFICE desk or counter, about eight feet long. Cheap for cash. Address F 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND COUNTER, SHOW-cases, partition, etc., suitable for drug store. Address DRUGGIST, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHING-MACHINE. GARDEN CITY LAUNDRY, 146 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD SELLING PATent-rights. BOWEN, BURROUGHS & CO., 127 South Clark-st., Room 16.

WANTED—TO BUY A GROCERY-STOCK IN good location, for part cash and part real estate; worth from $3,000 to $5,000. J. C. CALDWELL & CO., 205 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LIVERY-MAN wishes some one to build him a barn, one story high, 50 to 100 feet front, west of Halsted-st., south of Twenty-second. First-class references. Address F 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD COUNTER, FROM 12 TO 15 feet long. Inquire of F. WILD, 190 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A SMALL OR MEDIUM-SIZED FIRST-class fire-proof safe; must be cheap for cash or trade. Inquire of WILLIAM TALCOTT, Room 43 Portland Block.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FINE FURNITURE VERY CHEAP—A HANDsome solid rosewood parlor suit, covered with crimson brocatelle; cost $425; price $125. A walnut and crimson terry parlor suit; cost $125, for $60. Handsome walnut sideboard, fine marble-top, and mirror; cost $80; price $35. Walnut library table, cost $30, for $15. Also at less than half-price, walnut centre table, marble top; rosewood bouquet table, marble top; fancy chair, &c. 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OFFICE DESK AND SOME household furniture, nearly new. S. DELAMATER, 35 Washington-st., basement.

PARTIES DISPOSING OF THEIR FURNITURE household goods, pianos, sewing machines, or any kind of goods or merchandise, will do well to first see us. We will make liberal advances on consignments, or on household goods to be sold at residence. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 93 South Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED FEMALE teacher to teach the English branches in a private school on South Side. Address G 46, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—CHEAP—TO THE RIGHT PARTY, A very desirable half of first floor 32 River-st., with good front office. Also, good dry basement with elevator. Apply at once. BOGARDUS BROS.

TO RENT—A VERY NICE STORE IN BALLARD'S Block, southwest corner Wabash-av. and Monroe-st.; possession May 1. Apply to ELY & CO., up-stairs same building.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors 4 East Washington-st.; well lighted, vault, elevator, etc.; cheap to a good tenant. Apply to ELY & CO., Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV.—BRICK BUILDING on Michigan-av., near Madison-st., at a low rent to a good tenant; suitable for store or warehouse. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—STORES IN BRICK BLOCK ON COTtage Grove-av., with dwellings above, suitable for any kind of business. Cheap to good tenants. Apply to Dr. JOHNSON, 762 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—STORE WITH HOUSEKEEPING rooms in rear. Also, furnished rooms for housekeeping. 679 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STATE-ST., ONLY $30—STONE FRONT store and basement, suitable for any business. C. DELANO, 97 Clark-st., Room 42.

TO RENT—TO DRESSMAKERS, OR MILLINERS, or some other light business, the two stores Nos. 446 and 452 Wabash-av. Rent low to good party. For particulars inquire of J. G. ASHLEMAN, Jeweler, 129 State-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—FOUR OFFICES, THIRD AND FOURTH floors of 126 South Clark-st. Inquire at Room 2.

TO RENT—THE OFFICES REMAINING VACANT on third floor only of Fullerton Block, 94 Dearborn-st. Will be rented at very low rates to satisfactory tenants. Apply at Room 4 in the building.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF MY OFFICE FOR ONE year; furnished, heated, elegant. E. L. WAKEMAN, Manager Western Office Danbury News, Journal Building.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—CHEAP—2-STORY AND BASEMENT octagon new brick house, 10 large rooms, closets, bath and store-rooms, excellent, pleasant neighbors, near Irving Park Depot. J. F. LATSHAW, Room 13, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK BARN, FIVE STALLS, large loft, and oat-bin; alley planked. 738 Lake-st., near Lincoln.

TO RENT—BARN AT 307 WEST MONROE-ST.

TO RENT—HOTEL, 23 AND 25 WEST KINZIE-ST., opposite the Milwaukee Depot. Apply at No. 23.

TO RENT—THE 4-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK building Nos. 25 and 27 River-st., with engine, boiler, shafting, etc., for sale. Inquire on premises.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT room for a lady, in the business part of the city. Address E 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE OR house for small family, in good neighborhood; will pay reasonable price. J. N. ROBINSON, Room 13, Reaper Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE FOR EQUITY IN house and lot, $5,000; half cash, ½ lease. Address G 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE with modern improvements, in good neighborhood, for man, wife, and mother. In answer give size, location, and price per annum. J 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SINGLE ROOM, BY A young gentleman; North Side preferred; give location and price. Address F 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN GOOD locality; can make business in any good real estate office. Address WILLISS, 134 South Clark-st., Room 12.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished; or board for married couple and child 1 year old, where we could have a home. State price, which must be moderate. Address E 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 TO 6 ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping by a responsible party; no children. State location and price. Address C 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, two or three sleeping-rooms in business district, centrally located. Address P. O. Box 83.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, 2 unfurnished rooms on West Side, near the river, between Lake and Jackson-sts.; rent must be moderate. Address W R, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 15 to 20 rooms, with grounds, suitable for a first-class water-cure. Address, stating location and terms, O 70, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

I WILL EXCHANGE MACHINERY, CONSISTING of engine, boiler, line shafting, etc., for new furniture. Address H 43, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE, BARN, AND LEASE for three years, at 290 North Halsted-st., Chicago, for dry goods, groceries, horses, carriages, lots, or Western lands; make an offer. Call or address P. A., on premises.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE GROVE LOTS FRONTING on Vincennes-av., at South Englewood; no payments until Jan. 1, 1875, and then only $12 and interest on each lot. Will exchange for good improved farms, merchandise, or other good property. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 205 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GAS-FIXTURES FOR LUMBER. Address F 60, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—DOUBLE-BARREL BREECH-loading gun, Damascus barrels, rebounding action, central fire, English make; cost $240; for lots at Irving Park or any good place near city. Address, for two days, A 20, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY and basement stone-front house, with all modern improvements and brick barn, on South Side. The equity in this very desirable property will be exchanged for good unimproved property inside city limits. PUTNAM & NEWELL, Room 12, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—1 ENGLEWOOD LOT; 1 OTTAWA Ill. lot; and money if needed for some small business; restaurant, or furniture. Address C 30, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR UNINCUMBERED REAL estate, an elegant residence in Omaha, with 215x167 feet ground, near Court-House and street-cars; best place for business and money in the country. Apply at 350 West Madison-st., or L. DODGE, 77 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE HOUSE AND LOT IN Riverside, cost $18,000, free of incumbrance; exchange for Illinois or Iowa improved lands. HAIR & CO., 174 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY, well located, unincumbered, for improved business property. Will pay cash and assume for difference. H. F. COY, 36 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO NEW BRICK HOUSES, good location, South Side, to exchange for a good improved farm within fifty miles of Chicago. Giving description and price, address the owner, E 30, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS FREE FOR HOUSE AND lot. Will assume or pay some cash. Also, fruit farm at St. Jo for stock hardware, dry goods, groceries, or boots and shoes. Also, unincumbered lots for fruit, grain, or stock farm. M. H. MORRIS, Room 6, 127 LaSalle street.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT OUR NEW WAREROOM, 155 WEST WASHINGton-st., we have just received, and have for sale, a new stock and fine assortment of top-buggies, side-bar road wagons (Brewster and other makes), pony, extension-top, and doctor-phaetons, jump-seat Germantown wagons, shifting-quarter clarences, &c., &c. Repairing promptly attended to.

A GOOD, KIND, SOUND, FAMILY HORSE, HARness, and two seated buggy, covered grocer's, or butcher's wagon, for sale cheap; together or separate; 528 Warren-av.

A FINE STOCK OF CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, buggies, etc., of the most approved styles, for sale low, at 223 State-st., corner Van Buren. P. L. SMITH.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, phaetons, top and open buggies, slide seats, jump seats, &c., at low prices. H. B. HILL, 29 South Clinton-st.

AT 11 O'CLOCK, TUESDAY, A LARGE BAY horse, fine style and speedy; also buggy and harness, to be sold at auction by G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

CARRIAGES—C. L. BRADLEY HAS REMOVED his fine stock of carriages, buggies, phaetons, etc., to 41 and 43 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A VERY HANDSOME 5-year old saddle or buggy mare, a good stepper, and sound, for $150. Also a good 8-year old mare for $80, suitable for an express or grocery wagon. Call from 8 to 10 a. m. or from 2 to 5 p. m., at 371 West Fifteenth-st., near Centre-av.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS; horse can go in 3 minutes. Apply at 224 South Dearborn-st., near Twentieth.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AT WRIGHT'S LIVERY stable, 15 Quincy-st., a gentleman's rig, consisting of two-seat family carriage and open buggy, both with pole and shafts, and in complete order, and set Hill's gold-mounted double harness.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—40 HORSES SUITAble for farmers or teamsters, at a bargain. Call at P. O. and B. STABLES, corner Twenty-ninth and State.

I HAVE FOR SALE SEVERAL FINE DRIVING, carriage, and work horses; also several sets second-hand single and double harness; which I will sell cheap for cash if taken at once. E. F. PATRICK, 782 and 784 Michigan-av.

PHAETONS, OPEN, AND TOP-BUGGIES, DEMocrats, and harness, at auction, on Thursday, May 7, at 11 a. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

WANTED—100 HEAD HORSES; MUST WEIGH from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds, from 5 to 8 years old, for Boston market; must be sound and in good condition. SHUHLEIN & CO., Great Western Sale Stables, 333 and 335 State-st.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL; CAN MAKE good wages. Apply at MINER T. AMES & CO., Yard 173 West Kinzie-st., corner Green.

SEWING MACHINES.

A SPLENDID GROVER & BAKER IMPROVED family sewing-machine, No. 9 shuttle, silver plated, with attachments, cover, etc. Cost $75; for sale at $30. 643 Michigan-av.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE, CITY AGENCY, 172 and 174 South Clark-st. (up-stairs). Machines sold on small monthly payments, sewing given if desired to make payments; all kinds of attachments, needles, oil, &c., at lowest prices.

ONE IMPROVED SINGER, ONE WILSON, AND two Grover & Baker machines, late improved, in perfect order, for sale below half price. 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 224 SOUTH Halsted-st., City Agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired. Open evenings.

WE WANT A WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MAchine, in good order, cheap for cash. 237 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TWO SIDE SHOW-CASES, four counter show-case tables, one watchmaker's bench, and an office partition; all black walnut, and just the thing for a jewelry store. Call on or address C. G. FRENCH, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE QUALITY SILVER-PLATED ice-water-cooler; cost $40, for $15. A silver-plated coffee urn; cost $25, for $12. A $25 caster for $10. 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—DESKS, INCLUDING SITTING, cabinet, standing, and cylinder desks. Office-railing and rotary chairs, at factory corner of Jefferson and Lake-sts. E. A. MILLER.

FOR SALE—OAKLEY'S BED-BUG AND COCKroach Exterminator. Warranted or no pay. Contracts taken. ARTHUR OAKLEY, 630 State street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART OFFICE BOY IN AN insurance office; one who can furnish good references. Address, in own handwriting, INSURANCE, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS clerk in confectionery; state age, and give references and salary expected. G 30, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A NO. 1 PASTRY COOK AND FANCY cake baker, one who can also assist in making ice-cream; German preferred; must furnish the best of references. Call at SCHWEITZER & BEER'S store, 154 State-st., May 5, from 3 to 4 o'clock p. m., or at R. DYBALLS, 376 West Madison-st., from 5 to 6 o'clock p. m. H. WALTHER, Ottawa, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE-PAINTer; must be a good striper, and capable of taking charge of a shop. Address O 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—OIL FINISHERS ON FURNITURE. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 300 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SIX GOOD FURNITURE-FINISHERS. Apply at once to D. M. SWEENY & BRO., 507 to 513 Kinzie-st.

WANTED—3 GOOD UPHOLSTERERS; STEADY work, good wages. Call at corner of Twenty-fifth-st. and Calumet-av.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERERS ON PARLOR-WORK at McDONOUGH, PRICE & CO.'S, 610 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PAINTERS. APPLY AT new marble-front buildings, West Washington-st. near Curtis, or 38 Whiting-st. after 6 p. m. O'BRIEN BROS.

WANTED—AT 140 STATE-ST., A NO. 1 RESTAUrant man cook. Call early, basement.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—10 RAILROAD LABORERS, AND 15 Scandinavian and German farm hands. CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY—WAGES $3 PER WEEK to commence with. Business, flour, grain and provision. Address, in own handwriting, F 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT, WORK for everybody. Good wages. Permanent employment. Men and women wanted. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—MEN, IN LIGHT GENTEEL BUSIness. Agents make $50 to $150 weekly. American Novelty Co., 113 East Madison-st., Room 22.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AT 102 COTTAGE Grove-av., a man and boy for a dairy. Must understand milking, &c. Dairy in city.

WANTED—TWO RELIABLE MEN OF GOOD ADdress. A rare chance. Need not apply unless well recommended. SHEVLIN, Room 3, 123 Clark-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS to go in the country for orders; must have the best of reference. FISH & FRANK, 235 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO CARE FOR A HORSE. Apply to M. DOWLING, 231 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—AT 150 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 2, A few smart men to earn $20 per week. I. B. RICHARDSON.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE PORTER, ONE who can read and write. Apply at 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A PORTER IN A RESTAURANT. Must be experienced in the business. Apply at St. Elmo Dining Rooms, 140 Dearborn-st., at 10½ o'clock to-day.

WANTED—$1,000 WILL PROCURE A SALARIED position worth $25 per week to a suitable man. Money well secured on real estate. Address D 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A WHITE OR COLORED BOY TO work in a saloon. Apply at 73 and 74 Dearborn-st., Tuesday from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A TRUSTY MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a valuable horse—to be shipped East; will pay his fare and expenses, but must come well recommended. H. G. WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PASTRY COOK (female) at Continental Hotel, 477, 481, and 483 State-st.

WANTED—AT THE BISHOP-COURT HOTEL, 511 West Madison-st., two chambermaids and four scrub-girls. Call early this morning.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAVian girl to do general housework. 125 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework. A young girl preferred. Inquire at 97 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply at 21 Centre-av., corner Monroe-st., Wednesday morning.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework at MRS. McINTYRE'S, 1651 South State-st., near Thirty-seventh.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 116 South Lincoln-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK FOR A LARGE private boarding-house; best wages. Apply at 28 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK AND wash, and one for second-work that understands sewing, to go to Highland Park. Apply Monday morning, between 11 and 1 o'clock, No. 14 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a private family. 1564 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, South Side; wages $3. Apply at 133 Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; German or Scandinavian preferred. Call immediately at 105 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Call at the grocery store, corner Franklin and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL for general housework in a small family of four. Apply at 446 Wabash-av., in rear.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM girl. 391 Wabash-av. Apply at basement.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD GERMAN or Swede girl for general housework in a small family. Call at 1579 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO GO INTO THE country to same place; one for general housework and one for nurse girl. Apply at Room 40 Portland Block.

WANTED—AT 45 SEELEY-AV., A GOOD GIRL for general housework; must be a good washer and ironer.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SECOND WORK; MUST come with references. Apply at 482 North LaSalle.

WANTED—FOR SECOND WORK, A COMPETENT Swedish or Norwegian girl who can speak English, at 300 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE FOR chamber work and other to wash and help in the kitchen; come prepared to work. Apply 326 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, CLEAN GIRL FOR DINING-room work. Must sleep at home. Southwest corner of Canal and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl to cook and do general housework. Call at 9 o'clock at 450 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL—GOOD PLACE FOR A GOOD girl at 207 West Monroe-st., for general housework; wanted right away.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; must be a good washer and ironer. References required. Apply at 103 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, in small private family. Call to-day at 311 Lincoln-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORwegian girl, for general housework, in a small private family. 378 West Monroe-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FEW EXPERIENCED SHIRTMAKers, at J. M. ELDREGGE & CO., 55 Washington.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS AND APPRENTICE girls, at 427 State-st.

WANTED—GIRLS—GOOD STITCHERS ON leather shoes, at 92 West Erie-st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO MAKE ALPACA COATS; must understand that kind of work. 153 West Indiana-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD TO take care of children. Apply at 32 Twenty-fifth-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A GOOD CAPABLE GIRL FOR laundry work. Apply at 113 Calumet-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECK-court, capable girls for private families in Hyde Park and Lake Forest; also other city help.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY AND GENTLEMEN CANVASsers for the Remington Sewing-Machine. Liberal inducements. 225 State-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MAY 2, $25 IN THREE BILLS. FINDER will be liberally rewarded by returning same to basement 133 LaSalle-st.

LOST—MINK COLLAR—SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 2, in going from 121 Park-av. to Lincoln-st., on Lincoln to Lake, east on Lake to Stanly's market. The finder will please return to 121 Park-av. and receive reward.

LOST—DIAMOND RING (SOLITAIRE), LAST SATurday, initials inside. Return to 154 Chicago-av. (Zinc Works), and receive liberal reward.

LOST—FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 1, ON 7:30 P.M. train from Milwaukee, two sets of plans for dwelling houses. Suitable reward will be paid for returning same to CHAS. MORGAN, Union National Bank.

LOST—MAY 2, ON SOUTH SIDE, NEAR CORNER of State and Washington, black and tan dog, answers to name of Tan. Had wire muzzle on when lost. Finder will receive suitable reward by delivering at 416 West Monroe street.

STRAYED—FROM 461 MICHIGAN-AV., A TWO-year old brown horse-colt, both hind feet white to the fetlock. A liberal reward will be paid for his return or information where he can be found.

WILL PERSON WHO FOUND MRS. W. F. WILlard's pocketbook in street-car yesterday keep money, and leave valuable papers and tickets at Tribune office?

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, THE wonderful spiritual mediums, 165 West Madison-st.

MADAME ROSE—THIS CELEBRATED LADY HAS just returned, and can be consulted at 53 South Halsted-st., opposite the Academy of Music. She has no superior in delineating the past, present, and future. In love or business her advice is invaluable. Removes evil influences, gives you better satisfaction than any one in the profession, and treats chronic diseases successfully.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION—MRS. E. J. RITTER, the celebrated clairvoyant and physician, has just arrived, and can be found at her office, 550 State-st., up-stairs, a few doors south of Harrison-st. She reads the past, present, and future; finds lost and stolen property; and cures paralysis, bronchitis, liver complaint, lung diseases, rheumatism, etc., etc. Office hours, from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—45,000 RED PRESSED BRICK. APPLY to F. O. KIMBALL, Room 4, 205 LaSalle-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED and capable bookkeeper and cashier. Can furnish best city references. Address C 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUGGIST OR PREscription clerk; best city references. Address GERMAN, P. O. Box 59.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A BUSINESS HOUSE, dry goods preferred, by a young man, Danish, who is well learned and posted from the old country, and willing to work for small wages in order to gain experience in the trade here. Apply at or address J. J., 61 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN NOW ENGAGED [illegible] as bookkeeper for a commission house in the city desires a similar situation with some first-class house; prefer a place where the services of a competent man are required. Can furnish highest credentials from present employer and other well-known gentlemen. H. BRIDGEFORD, Room 33 Exchange Building, Union Stock-Yards.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RETAIL GROCERY; understand the business thoroughly; am quite an old resident; can take full charge and do the buying if necessary; will work for moderate salary. Address M 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LIVing with his parents, as assistant-bookkeeper in a business house or as clerk in a bank; has had several years' experience in bank. Good references given. Address J H T, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MALE COOK. Address G 10, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (SCANdinavian) as coachman in a private family; understands the care of horses and carriages. Address O R, 335 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH COACHman in a private family; well experienced with the care of horses; is obliging; with the best of references. Address K 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF experience to take care of horses in livery or private stables. Address G 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, in a private family; understands the care of horses and carriages; first-class city references. Please apply at 208 Blue Island-av. W. R. W.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GROCERY OR other business as light porter; can make himself generally useful; understands the management of horses. Best reference given. Inquire at 32 Hurlbut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (English) in any respectable business; salary no object. Good references. Address 1226 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS porter in a store; willing to make himself useful; good reference furnished. F 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY TO WORK AND take care of horse and cow; board with family if preferred. Address D. McINNIS, 247 Hubbard-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to sew, second-work, or nursery for sewing, or do housework. Can be seen for two days at 218 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS NORwegian girl for general housework. Call at 243 West Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO DO general housework in a private family or as cook. Apply 723 South Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do second work or general housework in a small family; good references. Call at 1377 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO GERMAN girls; can give the best of references. Call at 177 West Washington-st., second door east of Green.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SECond girl. Apply at 381 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do second work in a private family. Inquire for two days at 77 North Halsted-st., near Lake.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN A small family to do general housework. Inquire at 146 Bunker-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL TO DO second work in a private family on the South Side. Best references. Inquire at 132 McGregor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in small family, or would do second-work in a private family; can give best of reference. Call, or address, 38 Ontario-st., cottage in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as second-girl, in a private family. Call at 116 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A private family, to do second-work and take care of children. Please call, for two days, at 139 Brown-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTable girl to do light second work and sew, or take care of children; is willing to make herself useful; none but respectable people need apply, at 353 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Call for two days at 69 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PASTRY COOK BY A respectable woman. Address MRS. FOX, 531 State-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Please call at cottage in rear of 72 Shelby-st., between Polk and Taylor, West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO do second-work and wait on table in a private family; best of city references if required. Please address G 50, Tribune office, for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second-work; permanent home wanted in a private family. Apply at 32 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl who has first-class references, as cook in a private family or first-class private boarding house; will not do washing. Please call at 85 East Erie-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO LADIES—AN ENGLISH lady of great experience wants engagements to cut and fit, or to do general dressmaking. Address DELTA, Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine Office, 155 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WILL work in families by the day; fitting and trimming done to order; have the late foreign patterns. 194 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO cut or make loose covers and window drapery. Call or address L D, 269 Twenty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A respectable family. Inquire at 211 Aberdeen-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMan as seamstress or housekeeper. Apply at Home of Friendless, 911 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD HEALTHY woman as wet-nurse. Please call at 311 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO take care of baby; no objection to going to Evanston. Call, or address, for two days, 473 Butterfield-st., rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, 14 YEARS old, to take care of baby and assist in housework. Please call at 273 South Clinton-st. for two days.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL IN A first-class laundry, or to go out to wash and iron. Call at 128 Butterfield-st., near Archer-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LADY'S MAID IN A nice family who contemplate traveling. Apply at 1123 State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH $5,000 TO unite with the advertiser who is in the real estate business, that has paid a net profit of $6,000 for the last three years. Money well secured on real estate. No bonus asked for the business. Address M 31, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO MAKE $3,000 IN ONE year. Call at Matt's Place, 128 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A LIVE MAN WITH from $500 to $800, in an old established cash business, paying $100 per month. If you are not ready for business, don't reply. Address B 8, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING business established 1869. Goods pay 300 per cent profit; no limit to sales. Office assistance I must have. $1,000 cash for half interest. Apply to J. E. KIMBALL, M. E. Church Block, 10 to 11 a. m.

PARTNER WANTED—A PRACTICAL LAUNDRYman of 20 years' experience, with a cheap lease and good central location, wants a partner with $400. Call any day after 3 o'clock p. m., or write to E. NAU, 220 West Monroe-st. References exchanged and all circumstantial particulars explained on my part.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300, IN A GENTEEL office business paying $100 per month, which can be largely increased by more help. Address L 66, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000, IN A CASH manufacturing business. Goods staple, market unlimited, profits large. Address M 100, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 OR $6,000, IN a brewery, with an established trade which can be rapidly increased. Apply on the premises from 7 to 8 a. m. and 5 to 6 p. m., 15 Canalport-av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $25,000, IN A WHOLEsale grocery; partner retiring. Advise with Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Harmon, Messer & Co., G. C. Cook & Co. by permission.

PARTNER WANTED—A LADY WITH FURNIture or some money; I have the lease of a building; the best location in the city and low rent. Address, at once, A B, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $25,000 IN A FIRST-class established business; some of the largest and best houses in the city given as references. Address O 32, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS MEAT market; No. 1 corner; good neighborhood; smart man with small capital can meet with a rare chance; practical butcher preferred. Address G 60, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

A FINE TONE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE made by A. W. LADD & CO., Boston, in perfect order, with stool and cover, for sale; price $125. Residence, 643 Michigan-av.

JUST RECEIVED—A LARGE INVOICE OF THOSE justly celebrated STORY & CAMP PIANOS; the best piano in the world for the price. Call and examine. Estey Organs in new style cases, sold on installments and to rent. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

PIANOS TUNED, REPAIRED, AND REPOLished, or stored. Apply or send orders to W. T. REID'S Piano Rooms 243 State-st.

PIANOS TO RENT, AND FOR SALE, ON INSTALLments; lowest prices and best instruments. N. GOOLD & SON, Wabash and Adams-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT. THE BEST in market. Repairing and repolishing at the Chicago Piano Factory, 246 State-st., by J. PRESTON.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—NEW AND SECONDhand pianos and organs. Renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 24 State-st., near Van Buren.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINE, BOILER, LINE SHAFTING, etc. Address H 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FOUR (4) HYDRAULIC PRESSES, one hydraulic pump, one pair rollers, and five [illegible] (Callahan make). Address JAS. T. BARRON, 30 [illegible]-st., Memphis, Tenn.

THE SOUTHERN FLOODS.

Additional Accounts of the Devastation in Louisiana and Arkansas.

Supplies Being Sent Forward to the Famishing People.

Fifty Thousand Rations a Day for Sixty Days Will Be Required.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 4.—There is no abatement of the crevasse overflow. The following extracts from letters to the Governor show the condition of those living in the overflowed districts:

Edgar Tasered, manager of the Belle River Plantation, Assumption Parish, says: "In this section of the parish there is a population of about 1,000 whites and blacks, destitute of the first necessities of life, living on rafts and house-tops, with no transportation of any kind, and the nearest land 20 miles away;

ALL THEIR CATTLE AND HORSES DROWNED,

and the water still rising about six inches in twenty-four hours."

Mrs. S. A. Briggs, writing from Hesperia Plantation, Matteson Parish, says: "Permit me to call your attention to the sufferings of the freedmen on my plantation, 110 in number. We are submerged. Merchants are not extending credit, provisions are exhausted, and stock are destroyed. Women and children come to me. I am without means to help them or myself."

The Brashear *News* says Brashear City has an average of three feet of water in the rear and five feet in front of the turnout. There are but three acres of dry ground in the place. Goods are stowed in the railroad depot. The space not so occupied is used for a public market.

The Avoca plantation, on Bayou Boeuf has

600 ACRES OF CANE AND COTTON UNDER WATER.

On the Bayou Boeuf, from Brashear to Milward, fifteen plantations are under water. There are five plantations with a number of small islets of dry land, which are occupied by swampers.

On Sweet Bay Lake fifteen families are flooded out. On Black Lake, sixteen families; on Louis, sixteen.

THE TOWNS SUBMERGED.

The following is given regarding the towns:

At Franklin the market-house, jail, ship-yards, cooper-shop, warehouses, and wharves were submerged, and the water extends to the base of O'Neil Hall. At Centerville and Patterson all the front of the latter, and business portion of the former are under water. On Bayou Teche, on forty plantations, 15,000 acres of cane and corn were entirely destroyed, and 35,000 acres submerged. From the Teche down, upon fifteen plantations, 50,000 acres of cane and corn are destroyed.

IN ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 4.—Capt. Mark Cheek, of the steamer George W. Cheek, confirms the reports of planters along the river above Napoleon, that the negroes who have been driven from their homes by overflow refuse all offers of employment from planters who wish to hire them, saying the Government is going to furnish them rations, and they do not want work.

Advices from Prentiss, Miss., state that the levee broke on Saturday night one and a half miles below there; also at Glencoe, sixty miles below, while another crevasse is hourly expected at Prides. The water is pouring through a crevasse at Catfish Point, which is now 150 yards wide. A private levee at Walnut Bend, Ark., has also broken, inundating Fall's, Ferguson's and other rich plantations, the two named having over 1,100 acres of cotton planted.

Appeals are made from below Napoleon for more supplies for the sufferers. The Relief Committee is busily engaged in filling orders.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 4.—The Relief Committee report officially to the Governor that up to date they have been distributing 40,000 rations a day, and that in their judgment, 50,000 rations daily for sixty days will be required to relieve the pressing wants.

Government clothing arrived to-day, and was stored in the United States warehouse subject to the order of the Governor.

CRIME.

A Remarkable Murder-Case in Colorado.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CARSON CITY, Col., April 26, 1874.

The judicial circles of Canon City and country adjoining are quite deeply interested over a very important murder-trial which comes off at the May term of the United States District Court, Chief-Justice Moses Hallett presiding. A notice of the case has already appeared in the Denver press; but, as the account was faulty in many respects, a brief synopsis of some of the principal points will be of interest to the readers of THE TRIBUNE.

In December last, Mr. R. E. Neave, a respected and wealthy citizen of Wet Mountain Valley, was stabbed in his own house, and foully murdered, by one Theodore R. Pryce, a protege of Neave, and a man whom he had often assisted in various ways. Both men were Englishmen, and very respectably connected,—Mr. Neave, at the time of his death, being the prospective heir of a Baronetcy. Pryce had been in this country but three months, and bore rather a hard reputation, both at home and abroad. He had traveled quite extensively in South America, was a hard drinker, and, in his drunken sprees, frequently boasted of the men he had killed. His family, however, are quite well stocked with this world's goods; and, at their solicitation, and with a desire to improve the future prospects of Pryce, Neave kindly offered him a home, and sought to wean him from his former reckless habits and associations.

On the day of the murder, both Neave and Pryce had been drinking together, and the latter, as usual, became intoxicated. No dispute or other unpleasantness was noticed between them, and the two men were apparently on as good terms as ever. These terms, however, were never of the most cordial nature, as Neave had several times manifested a fear of Pryce, and expressed a desire to get rid of him. In the evening, and while Neave was conversing with some neighbors who had dropped in, Pryce got up and told Neave that he wanted to see him at the door a few moments; a request that was readily complied with. What words passed between the two men is not known with certainty; but, in a very short time, Neave returned to the room with his hands tightly pressed upon his left side. He only exclaimed, "Well, boys, he has stabbed me!" and sank upon the floor. The wounded man was at once placed upon a lounge; but the knife of the murderer had penetrated the heart, and the victim expired in about five minutes. Pryce was immediately arrested, and placed under guard; but he manifested no concern whatever, and expressed no regret for the act he had committed, merely remarking that he had "killed many a man, but this was the first friend." In the morning, when Pryce was led into the room where the body of his victim lay, and the cloth was drawn from the pallid features, he turned upon his heel, and remarked contemptuously, "Why the devil didn't you close his mouth while he was warm?"

Neave was a universal favorite with all classes; and, when the news of his sudden and terrible taking-off became generally known, the excitement was intense. Threats of lynching were freely indulged in; in fact, a body of men was organized at Pueblo, the headquarters of the Vigilants, for that purpose; but they finally disbanded when assured that Pryce was in custody, and would be dealt with according to law. The murderer was taken to Canon City, the seat of justice of Fremont County, and lodged in the calaboose; and here he has since remained. As Pryce was known to be a dangerous, determined character, and as it was feared that an attempt would be made, on the part of some outsiders, to rescue him, he was heavily ironed hand and foot, while a guard was placed over the prisoner, with instructions to shoot him dead at the first symptoms of mutiny.

During the greater portion of his imprisonment, Pryce maintained a gloomy reserve; but his mental sufferings were great, and more than once he told the guard that he would will him all his property, and esteem it a personal favor besides, if he would blow his brains out. At last Pryce refused to eat his food, grew sick, complained of his chest and throat, and became so emaciated that the irons were taken off. Meanwhile, the friends of Pryce in England had been notified of the treatment, and they sent in a vigorous protest to the British Government; and this protest, together with other alleged abuses, was forwarded to the English Minister at Washington, Sir Edward Thornton. Thornton referred the matter to the Secretary of State; the Secretary turned it at once to Attorney-General Williams, and the latter, in turn, forwarded all the papers and documents to H. C. Alleman, Esq., the United States Attorney for the Territory; and there the matter will probably rest until a decision is reached by the Courts.

The trial bids fair to be exciting and interesting. The family and friends of Neave are resolved to spare no labor or expense to secure a conviction; and the very brightest legal talent in the Territory will be enlisted on both sides, while the defense will be assisted by Mr. Flegg, an eminent barrister fresh from the courts of London, who has crossed the big pond, and landed at the base of the Rocky Mountains, for the express purpose of appearing in this case. Mr. Flegg is a lawyer of undoubted ability, while he takes a fair, candid view of the situation, and is not disposed to rely upon petty quibbles or technicalities; a line of policy which has raised him greatly in the estimation of the old pioneers,—for, if there is anything they respect, it is a man who is willing to give fair play and take his chances. Flegg declares that he only wants a fair, impartial trial, without favor or prejudice; and, no matter how the decision turns, he will abide by the result. He is willing that the murderer should be tried near the scene of his crime, and is quite indignant also that the matter has ever been brought to the attention of the British Government,—he holding that it is a case entirely beyond the jurisdiction of that Power. On this basis, and with this protest against interference on the part of Mr. Flegg, it is safe to assume that the trial will be a fair one; and that every extenuating fact and circumstance, tending to mitigate the guilt of the prisoner, will receive due weight. The murder was a very aggravated one; there was absolutely no provocation whatever; and yet it need cause no surprise if money and eloquence procure an acquittal under the specious plea of temporary insanity.

Foul Play Suspected.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SEYMOUR, Ind., May 4.—The body of little Mary Weston, daughter of J. Weston, an engineer on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, who disappeared from her home twelve days ago, was found in the pool below the dam across White River, at the Rockford Mill, this morning. Her clothing was all beaten off by the water pouring over the dam. She was found early in the morning, but the Coroner held no inquest until about 3 o'clock. The body was left in the water all day. The jury returned a verdict of death by drowning. Neither her father nor her stepmother went near her until after she was taken to the graveyard, though she was not buried for ten hours after she was found. The strange conduct of the parents excited a suspicion of foul play, and the body was taken up this evening, and physicians will hold a post-mortem examination.

WASHINGTON, Ia., May 4.—Quite an excitement was created yesterday in Richmond, a small town ten miles north of this city, caused by the burning of a beer brewery and one dwelling. The proprietor of the brewery, a Mr. Cahn, was absent, and no one at home but his wife, who perished in the flames. There was quite a sum of money in the house, and the general supposition is that the woman was murdered for the money, and the building fired to conceal the crime. The loss is estimated at from $6,000 to $8,000; no insurance.

Horse-Thief Arrested—Murder Trial Begun.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NORMAL, Ill., May 4.—C. Sherfieldt, the livery man from whom C. Gephart or Bashone stole a pair of horses and a buggy some time ago, received a dispatch to-day from the Chief of Police of Dayton, O., saying that he had been captured there and will be sent here at once.

A special term of court for criminal cases, called by Judge Tipton, began to-day. The first case is the People against William Malone for the murder of Thomas Doyle, in this county, in which the jury is accepted, and trial is to go on to-morrow.

Probable Fatal Stabbing Affray.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KOKOMO, Ind., May 4.—An altercation occurred in the Clinton House billiard-hall on Saturday night in which a man named William Bebee was seriously stabbed, the knife going through the right lung and penetrating the spinal column. His injuries will probably prove fatal. Parties implicated were held over to await the result.

An Unnatural Mother.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, Canada, May 4.—A shocking case is engaging public attention here. A woman enticed one of her daughters into a house of ill-fame, of which she herself was an inmate, and there, despite pitiful entreaties, sold her child's virtue to a libertine. The victim of the outrage is at the point of death. The police have the matter in hand.

Beaten to Death.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 4.—An old man named Lombard was beaten to death with stones, by three or four ruffians, in the western part of Holyoke yesterday. The difficulty originated in a misunderstanding about a boat.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 4.—Three men, named James Moran, Daniel O'Connor, and Patrick Lynch, have been arrested. O'Connor made a confession implicating Moran as the murderer. The men were wild with drink, and no other cause can be assigned for the deed at all hazards.

Fatal Result of a Brutal Assault.

HUDSON, N. Y., May 4.—Charles Ernst, the prison-keeper who was attacked by the murderer Waltz, the day before his execution, died to-day from his wounds.

An Alleged Murderer Discharged.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 4.—Dr. Alberti, arrested in Milwaukee a few days ago and brought to this city, charged with the murder of F. Wehrig, in Davenport, five years ago, was released to-day after a preliminary examination. The woman Olcott, charged as an accessory, was also released. The Doctor, it is said, now intends bringing suit against the parties causing his arrest, laying damages at $50,000.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The Eight-Hour Question in New York—Gloomy Outlook for Mechanics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The resolutions adopted a month ago by the boss builders of this city favoring an endeavor to-day to establish ten hours as a day's work, have not been at all generally heeded. The movement received its chief support from master-carpenters, a considerable part of whom have been employing men on the ten-hour system since the opening of the season. In fact, no trade has given it anything like energetic backing. A few master-carpenters have laid down the eight-hour rule among their mechanics, and but one master-mason did so. There is little apprehension of a general strike this spring. There is very little building going on, and no likelihood of its increasing soon. Prominent builders think that the prospect for work, for even one-third of the journeymen, this summer, is extremely small. Master-builders say they will make no effort to have the ten-hour rule enforced unless a firm union of builders is formed, and no attempt has yet been proposed in this direction. Some think it would be to the advantage of both employers and employed to pay journeymen by the hour, and let them work eight or ten hours as they choose.

LILIPUTIANS.

Bayard Taylor Describes a Race of Little Folks Recently Discovered in Central Africa.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Bayard Taylor, in a letter from Egypt, gives an account of the recent discovery of a race of pigmies in Central Africa. Speaking of two, in the care of the Khedive, he says: The little fellows looked at me with bright, questioning, steady eyes, while I examined and measured them. Tubbal was 46 inches in height, the legs being 22 inches, and body with head 24, which is somewhat better proportioned than is usual in savage tribes. The head and arms were quite symmetrical, but the spine curved in remarkably from the shoulders to the hip-joint, throwing out the abdomen, which was already much distorted, probably from their diet of beans and bananas. The head was erect, the shoulders on the line of gravity, and there was no stoop in the posture of the body, as in South Africa.

Tubbal measured 26 inches around the breast, and 28 around the abdomen. His hands and feet were coarsely formed, but not large, only the knee joints being disproportionally thick and clumsy. The facial angle was fully up to the average. There was good development of the brain, fine, intelligent eyes, and a nose so flattened that in looking down the forehead from above one could only see the lips projecting beyond it. The nostrils were astonishingly wide and square. The complexion was that of a dark mulatto.

REMOVED FROM OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., May 4.—The Commission appointed by Gen. Humphrey to examine into the charges against N. M. Edwards, engineer in charge of the Fox River improvements, arrived here to-day, and listened to statements by our citizens. The Commission consists of Gen. H. G. Wright, Gen. Z. B. Town, and Col. D. C. Houston. They decided to recommend the removal of Capt. Edwards. Capt. A. Neidecker, of the regular army, will be appointed in his place.

POLITICAL.

The Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, Declines a Renomination for Congress.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 4.—A letter is published this evening from John A. Kasson, Congressman from the Seventh District, declining a renomination. He says:

"I leave my friends and constituents to select some other man devoted to reform, who will enter heartily into the work of abolishing abuses and restraining monopolies, whether within or without his party, fearless of the attacks this course will surely bring upon him. The time has come when a public office is more a burden than an honor. The only compensation for the burden to a competent officer must be the consciousness that the office has sought him, not he the office." The letter is a surprise to many Republicans about the Capital, and by many is construed to be the farewell words to Republican fidelity. It has been known here for some time that Mr. Kasson is disappointed with the Administration, and since his assault upon Grant last winter he has not been counted among the faithful. This is a conclusion of the factional fight in the Republican party, in this District, and strong efforts are being made to consolidate the party and make a fight with the Anti-Monopolists, which have become so numerous here the last year. Mr. Kasson's desertion from the Republican party will greatly weaken the party in this district.

Municipal Elections in Various Places.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 4.—The election to-day on the question of the proposed prohibitory license was a mere form. The ultra-temperance men stayed away from the polls by agreement, having decided that the ordinance could not pass. Only about one-third the usual vote was cast. The result was: For ordinance, 571; against, 86. The City Council will probably vote to renew licenses.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Ind., May 4.—At the election held in this place to-day the anti-Temperance ticket was elected by a majority of 65. There was considerable excitement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARSAW, Ind., May 4.—The city election came off to-day, with more than usual interest, being whisky against temperance. A larger vote was never before polled in this place. The temperance ticket was elected by a majority of 221. There is great rejoicing among the people to-night. Bon-fires light the whole place, and the bells on all the churches are ringing. Lady crusaders in great masses are assembled on the streets giving vent to their joy by singing and praying. Speeches are being made by prominent citizens, and the wildest excitement prevails.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The Democratic State Central Committee met to-night and reconsidered the resolution adopted on the 23d of March, fixing the time and place of holding the next State Convention. A new resolution was adopted fixing Pittsburgh as the place, and Wednesday, Aug. 26, as the time, for holding said Convention.

THE FARMERS.

The Will County Farmers' Club Listen to a Speech by Labor-Reformer Trevellick.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., May 4.—The Will County Central Farmers' Club met in this city to-day. Pledges of political co-operation were received from the miners of Braidwood. The President of the Club, a delegate to the Bloomington Convention to-morrow, was instructed to urge united political action this fall among the farmers throughout the State.

Mr. Trevellick, the New York Labor-Reformer, by invitation, occupied the larger portion of the Club's time. He urged that political action on the part of the farmers and laborers was the remedy for the inequality existing between capital and labor, and said that the mechanics of the country hailed the farmers' movement with delight. His speech was well received. By invitation, he speaks again to-morrow evening in this city.

Meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Illinois State Farmers' Association at Bloomington To-Day—The Question of Political Action To Be Considered.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 4.—The Advisory Committee of the Illinois State Farmers' Association will meet here to-morrow for the purpose of determining what, if any, practical action will be taken the present year. The arrivals this evening are not very numerous, yet a full representation of the Committee is anticipated. Among those who are identified with the farmers' movement, and who have arrived, are S. M. Smith, State Secretary; J. H. Elliott, Vice-President, Sixth Congressional District; J. A. Patterson, Vice-President, Fifth Congressional District; J. H. Peeterell, Treasurer; John Wentworth, John H. Bryant, Charles Boone, S. T. K. Prime; also many of the officers of county organizations. So far as known, delegates are instructed to vote for independent political action.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 5.—Over fifty members of the Advisory Committee of the Illinois State Farmers' Association have arrived here already, and held an informal meeting at the Ashley House to-night to decide the question of representation at the coming State Convention. W. C. Flagg was elected President, and Mr. S. M. Smith, Secretary. There is a very strong feeling against admitting Long John Wentworth into the Convention, as he appears to be distrusted by a majority of the Committee. Mr. Wentworth is here and appears to be confident of his position as a leading farmer. The informal meeting indulged in a very long debate, the main point under discussion being whether it would be prudent to include in the State representation the agriculturists and horticulturists only on all the industrial classes. The meeting finally adjourned without reaching a conclusion. The Committee will meet to-morrow morning in Phoenix Hall.

CASUALTIES.

A Young Lady Partially Scalped by Being Caught in Machinery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., May 4.—A young lady employed at the button factory, named Teaurongo (French), was frightfully mutilated this noon. While stooping to pick up the buttons which had fallen to the floor during her morning's work, her flowing hair was caught by a revolving shaft, and in an instant the entire left hemisphere of the scalp was torn from the skull. For a moment the skull gleamed with a ghastly whiteness, and then the blood started in torrents. Some moments elapsed before the machinery could be stopped and the unfortunate young woman released from her horrible situation. The spectacle was a sickening one, and well-nigh paralyzed her companions. As in some other cases of this nature, the victim at first experienced no pain, and was able to walk home. She now lies in a critical condition. It will be impossible to replace the scalp, as it was torn into fragments.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Rumors Concerning the Erie Railway Presidency—Erie Not Likely to Lease the A. & G. W. Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 4.—A report was privately circulated to-day that President Peter H. Watson, of the Erie Railway Company, was about to resign, and that Abraham S. Hewett had been invited to succeed him. Whatever truth there may be in that part of the story which relates to President Watson's resignation, there is none concerning Mr. Hewett, for that gentleman says no such invitation has been given him, and had there been he should have instantly declined it. A gentleman connected with the Erie Direction said to-day that he did not think the lease of the Atlantic & Great Western by the Erie, proposed by Mr. McHenry, would be effected. While Erie was willing to make every equitable arrangement which would increase its own profits, it was not disposed to make any permanent arrangement of a fixed rental. Without wishing to disparage the Atlantic & Great Western, it must be acknowledged that it had a very large bonded debt which would encumber a road situated as Erie is. Referring to Mr. McHenry's implied threat, that, if Erie would not lease the Atlantic & Great Western, the promoters of the latter road would seek connections, and leave the Erie a mere local road, the Director said he supposed the Atlantic & Great Western could construct a line of road from Salamanca to Rochester, a distance of thirty miles, connect with the New York Central, and then secure through traffic.

LONDON, May 4.—The *Daily News* suggests that a public meeting of holders of Erie Railway shares be held, and that Stephenson, one of the London managers appointed by President Watson, be given their proxies.

THE COURTS.

Miscellaneous Business Transacted Yesterday.

A bill was filed late Saturday afternoon by Samuel Sharp and William P. Sharp against Nettie Granger and Charles Granger, for a dissolution of partnership. Complainants state that, in September, 1873, they entered into a copartnership with the defendants in the lumber business, at No. 524 South Clark street. The Sharps were to contribute $6,000, and Mrs. Granger a like amount, the business to be carried on mainly by Charles Granger as agent for his wife, and by W. P. Sharp. A profit of $3,500 a year was to be guaranteed to the Sharps, unless in case of a fire, and they to have a lien on all the stock and assets of the Company, until the amount due them at dissolution was paid. The funds of the Company were not to be used by either party outside the legitimate operations of the firm, and ninety days' notice to be given should either party desire to close up the affairs of the firm inside the year, for which it was to continue.

The partnership was made and entered into, and for a time continued happily. But before long trouble arose. Mrs. Granger only contributed the stock of lumber bought from Odell, and only worth about $4,500, and a few worthless accounts. Charles Granger, who has been acting on behalf of Mrs. Granger, has repeatedly done business for the firm, and failed to make a report of it. He has used the firm name on many occasions for his own private benefit. As one example, he bought a one-half interest in the furniture manufactory of Burt Brothers, on State street near Twenty-second, giving several notes of the firm, and finally purchased the whole establishment without consulting with the complainants. It is charged that Granger has also pledged various notes belonging to the firm, on which he has borrowed money for private uses. The money so obtained has been deposited in various banks in the city, but the defendant has refused to tell where, and they have had to make a round of the banks to ascertain where he kept an account. Neither Granger nor wife have any funds outside of what has been invested in the partnership, and complainants fear their interests will be jeopardized, unless Granger is restrained from further interfering with the firm affairs. Their request for an injunction was granted by Judge Moore under a bond for $1,000.

THE HOWELL CASE.

The case of Howell against the Hartford Fire Insurance Company is slowly progressing, but attracts no interest. The defense have introduced considerable evidence tending to corroborate the evidence of some of their witnesses, especially Bounker. They have also brought into prominence the fact that the hotel-register shown on the last trial had been tampered with. It will be remembered that the register was introduced by the plaintiff on the former trial after the arguments had commenced. The defense yesterday, by the aid of a fine large Beck's Binocular and a power of 400 diameters, showed that Howell's name had been written over. Storr's absence causes an appreciable difference, and Howell endeavors to fill up the gap occasionally by acting as counsel himself, at which he is not a remarkable success.

THE CHICAGO FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The following is the report of the financial condition of the Chicago Fire Insurance Company.

Cash April 1	$54,690.17
Receipts	5,000
	$59,690.17
Disbursements	17,508.15
Balance May 1	$42,182,02

STREET OPENING.

In the petition of the village of South Evanston to ascertain the damages for opening Maple avenue, a verdict was returned fixing the damages at $3,470.

ITEMS.

Judge Drummond is engaged in the final hearing of the case of Procter & Gamble against S. W. McBride & Co.

Judge McRoberts is hearing the case of S. W. Ball against the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The plaintiff claims $2,000 damages sustained by falling from the defendant's cars in Hyde Park.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

George W. Campbell, Assignee of Irwin Smith and George T. Conner, began a suit for $1,600 against George Lehman, Samuel Billings, and D. H. Call.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Richmond & Carpenter filed a petition against Albert Van Cott and John E. McGregor, doing business as A. B. Van Cott & Co., jewelers. Petitioners' claim is on a note for $250.20, and they charge that the debtors have made a preferential payment of $172 to a New York firm; that they owe $80,000, while their assets are not more than $30,000 or $40,000; that they themselves acknowledge that they are insolvent, and that many of the creditors have commenced suits which will soon ripen into judgments. A rule to show cause May 20 was issued.

Stout, Mills & Temple filed a petition against the Aurora Paper Company, basing their petition on an account for $1,863.94. Besides suspension of payment of commercial paper, it is charged that the Company had made preferential payments by giving a mortgage to Swanell & Ennis, and have also allowed their property to be taken on legal process. A rule to show cause May 16 and provisional warrant of seizure were issued.

In the matter of David J. Lynch, a rule was made on the Assignee to show cause in five days why he should not be removed for neglect of duty.

James A. Stewart filed a voluntary petition to be adjudicated bankrupt. His debts amount to $1,200, his assets, not exempt, to $100. The case was referred to the Register.

In the case of Gage & Mallory, W. P. Mallory was arrested and held in $5,000 bail for his appearance when wanted.

The assignee was authorized to accept the following bids for the bankrupt's stock. That of A. Liebenstein for stock at 192 Madison street, at 35 per cent of the inventory price. The bid of C. A. Lewis & Co., at 56½ per cent of the inventory price, and the bid of G. W. Stryker for the stock at 114 Clark street for $600.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Hugh Lowrey filed a bill against Harriet A. Douglass, D. D. Douglass, Mary J. Doolittle, A. H. Lowrey, C. E. Lowrey, Mary Lowrey, M. S. Potwin, and R. C. Van Renselear, to have the W. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 11, 37, 13 divided among the above-named parties.

A. G. Lawrence began a suit in replevin against J. L. Burns for $2,000 worth of furniture and clothes.

Adam F. Boos filed a petition against Frank J. Baer, asking a mechanic's lien to the amount of $3,367.51 on Sub-lots 5 to 12 in the Subdivision of Lot 1, Block 2, of Hambleton and others' division of the S. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of the E. ¼ of Sec. 20, 40, 14.

James L. Burns sued Theodore W. Phinney in trespass, laying damages at $10,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Central National Bank began a suit against Samuel J. Walker, claiming $10,000.

Marada Finley began a suit in replevin against B. M. Davenport and J. W. Launbeer, to recover $1,000 worth of furniture.

Samuel H. Hunter brought suit in trespass against Dr. Emanuel Honsinger, laying damages at $5,000.

THE COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Cornelius Twomey, the widow's selection was filed, and executrix's first annual account was approved.

Objections which were filed to the confirmation of special assessment rolls No. 496 of the City of Chicago were overruled, and appeal prayed and allowed to the Circuit Court on filing bond in $200 within twenty days.

In the matter of the estate of John Day, the Court ordered a decree for the sale of real estate.

On petition of Thomas E. Gilpin, the Court ordered a warrant and venire, returnable Thursday, to try the alleged insanity of Mary E. Gilpin.

The case of Benjamin C. Luce, former Conservator of the estate of Ralph Hopps, a lunatic, was again before Judge Wallace. The conduct of Luce in this matter has been the subject of much comment by those who are familiar with the merits of the case. Some few months ago, Luce was removed as conservator of the estate of Hopps, and Mr. Charles E. Bruner appointed in his place. The account of the former conservator was approved April 10, 1873, showing a balance in his hands belonging to the lunatic's estate of $2,643.95, which the Court ordered him to pay over to the present conservator, Charles E. Bruner, which order was not obeyed. Luce was then brought before the Court to show cause why he did not pay over the money, and failing to show good cause, was again notified to make a settlement in full with Mr. Bruner as conservator. Upon Luce's failing the second time to comply with the order of the Court, he was yesterday brought before Judge Wallace, and adjudged guilty of contempt of court, and was promptly consigned to the Jail.

THE CALL.

JUDGE ROGERS—301, 305, 307, 308, 309 to 325, except 315.

JUDGE BOOTH—153, 154, 156, 158 to 170.

JUDGE TREE—5,079, 422, 2,767, 1,496, 317, 101.

JUDGE GARY—90 to 114, except 94, 96½, 98, 102, 103, and 112.

JUDGE JAMESON—Same as yesterday.

JUDGE MCROBERTS—Assists Judge Gary.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS.—Jacob H. Pleasants et al. v. George H. Hughes, $2,741.45—The Ceska Zalozna v. John Shotka, Joseph Steffeck, and Frank Nowark, $540.53—Same v. Wadlaw Shotka, John Shotka, and Joseph Steffeck, $330.34—Charles Townsend v. James Baxter, $535.14.

JUDGE GARY.—The National Gold Bank and Trust Company v. Adam Smith and W. F. Windiate; finding, $5,601.62, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS.—Jacob L. Wayne et al. v. Joseph McDowell and J. McCullum.

JUDGE ROGERS.—A. B. Miller v. Robert L. Lundy, $654.15.

JUDGE BOOTH.—Thomas Tully et al. v. George Carney and Michael O'Connor. Decree against Carney for $659.15, and against O'Connor for $719.77.—W. P. Hames et al. v. W. Merhle, $25.—Peter Vermaas v. City of Chicago, $167.—Temple v. Lang; verdict, $79.85.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Maggie Mitchell opened at McVicker's Theatre last evening in "Jane Eyre" playing the title role. She has been traveling with McVicker's company for the past two weeks, and the piece runs very smoothly. The play was dramatized from Charlotte Bronte's exquisite novel of the same name by Mr. Tayleure. It is not creditable to Mr. Tayleure that he has been unable to resist the snobbery of creating a Peer by transforming the simple *Mr. Rochester* of the novel into *Lord Rochester* in the drama. We shall not presume to give a synopsis of the piece. Those who have not read the novel would learn nothing by it, and these we hope are few in number. To them we give the advice: See the piece, then read the original, and realize how much is lost in preparing it for the stage. In the limit of an evening's performance it is necessary to omit many of the incidents of the story, selecting only those which have a share in the development of character and plot. This should be the dramatist's aim. "Jane Eyre" was dramatized for but one person—the star. Consequently the situations are chosen to show her in the best light. Doubtless since Maggie Mitchell played in it for the first time, additions have been made to her part from time to time until there is little of anything but *Jane Eyre* in the performance. It is the heroine, and not the piece, that attracts the audience. There are several very strong situations in it, for which, of course, the brilliant authoress takes the credit, but in a work so full of life and incident the difficulty would be to find a situation which did not possess dramatic interest and intensity. The dialogue has been adhered to with fair accuracy in adapting, and frequently elicits applause from the audience. Cold as a Chicago audience is, it cannot be blind to the occasional brilliancy of *Jane Eyre's* remarks. It is only *Jane Eyre* who is brilliant. The other characters are mere undeveloped chrysoles, who probably would be brilliant if the star did not absorb all the opportunity, and leave everybody else, including the audience, very dry and thirsty for a drop of it. This is one of the evils of the wretched star system, and in "Jane Eyre" perhaps it is more apparent than in any other drama in the stellar repertory. The part of the heroine is by no means a difficult one to play under the circumstances. It would be sheer prodigality in a star, where everything is in her own hands, not to retain all the kernel and leave only the shell for her support. So long as the star system remains we must expect to find it done. We must expect to see the star the central figure. We only remonstrate against the central figure swelling out to such tremendous proportions as to crowd everybody else off the stage, that is all. Miss Mitchell is an actress of long experience, and knows all the artifices by which a part can be made interesting. The rules of shading, contrast of color, and all that sort of thing, she is mistress of, and hence she strikes the attention of an audience by a situation. This is a necessity with her. The natural disadvantages of voice and elocution, which make effective reading on her part a sheer impossibility, demand a substitute in extraneous resources. She is, therefore, a study of what dramatic effects, apart from individual capabilities, can do. She dresses with sagacity, and, having command of the situation as a star, evolves a sudden effect. This is often strained beyond a possibility and very embarrassing, as in the second act, *Jane Eyre* retires in disgrace from the presence of *Mrs. Reed*, curtesying at every third step, and prolonging for effect a scene which should to be realistic, be made brief. This is but one instance, but a good one, and characteristic of her method. The defect in her elocution is sometimes disagreeable. It almost seems as though she knew she had more than her share of the lines, and hurried over them to conceal this inequality from the audience, just as a greedy school-boy gobbles down the piece of pie he has purloined from his school-fellow's satchel, in order to escape detection. This is observable, more especially in narrative, of which some is necessary to finish out the chain of incident in the piece. The fire scene in the fourth act is the best piece of real acting on Miss Mitchell's part in the drama. Mr. O'Neil has an unjust conception of the part of *Rochester*. The asperity of this singular character he exaggerates into the irritability of a gouty sexagenarian, not the habitual rudeness of a misanthrope. *Rochester* is a very eccentric character, deserving of close study. An insight into it can be obtained only from Charlotte Bronte, and not from Mr. Tayleure. If Mr. O'Neil has not studied it from the novel we cordially recommend it to him as worthy of an actor even of his exalted opportunity and ambition. In the presentation of his ideal, we have nothing to censure. He may give us *Lord Rochester* as Mr. Tayleure regarded him. He does not show us *Mr. Rochester* as a truer brush than Tayleure's depicted him. Mr Seymour was felicitous, as usual, in the part of the flunky. In this line Mr. Seymour is without any exception the best actor we have had here for many years, faithful, studious, and scrupulous. Mr. G. Holland deserves praise, too, for his portrait of *Prof. Blackhorst*, especially in the embarrassing scene in the second act to which we have alluded. It is gratifying to notice that his elocution is steadily improving. If he can overcome this single natural defect, Mr. Holland will yet occupy a high place in the list of good American actors. Miss Marble played with unusual spirit and effect, and Mrs. Stoneall, Mrs. Myers, and the remainder of the cast were individually excellent and collectively admirable.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Mr. Hooley's wish that the house would be too small to accommodate those who attended Mr. Blaisdell's benefit last evening was gratified. The seats were all sold last week, and the standing-room in the house was inadequate to the accommodation of wall-flowers. The bill, as announced, consisted of three pieces: "Americans in Paris," "Bishop, Giddens, and the Armory," and concluded with "Robert Emmet." The same bill will be repeated to-night. Mr. Bishop's benefit will occur Friday.

At the close of the comedy, Mr. C. B. Bishop astonished Mr. Blaisdell by presenting him with a magnificent medal, the gift of a few of his Chicago friends. The address was a neat and appropriate expression of the feeling entertained for the beneficiary by the donors, and his response was as fine a piece of oratory as the circumstances could warrant. The medal is the most beautiful specimen of the jewelers' art ever gotten up in this city. On one side is a fac simile of the front of Hooley's Theatre, surrounded by sixteen diamonds set in sheaves of wheat. On the other is the inscription, "Presented to John W. Blaisdell by his Chicago friends, May 4, 1874." The medal hangs by three gold chains from a pin on which Mr. Blaisdell's name is also engraved.

THE ADELPHI.

The Adelphi was crowded last evening, many being unable to obtain admission. The bill was an exceptionally strong one in point of attractions, but the event of the evening, the performance of Leona Dare on the trapeze, alone would probably have filled the house. In addition to it were Davis, the ventriloquist; the Jee Children, the ballet, Karl Lind and the pantomime. Leona Dare's trapeze act is a piece of terrible daring and an exhibition of enormous strength. Her flight across the auditorium to a proscenium trapeze, caught by the feet, is an extraordinary feat even for the imagination, and the second feat is not less wonderful. To-night will be a special ladies' night.

THE SONATA RECITAL.

Mr. Wolfsohn gave the fourth of his sonata recitals on Saturday last at Standard Hall, with an unusually interesting programme, the opening number being the Opus 14, No. 1, dedicated to the Baroness von Braun, and which Beethoven himself subsequently arranged as a quartette for two violins, alto and 'cello. Although this sonata is very short, it is peculiarly rich in its working up, and develops two principles in opposition, what Beethoven himself called the "entreating" and the "resisting," and for this reason many of the critics have fancied it to be a dialogue between a husband and wife or lover and mistress. Students of Beethoven's music will find an admirable analysis of it in Schindler, as well as an extremely interesting description of Beethoven's manner of playing it, as well as of the No. 2, in which the opposition of principles is still more forcibly marked. Mr. Wolfsohn gave the varying shades of expression in a very happy manner, in the second number, the opus 31, No. 1. He was also very successful in the allegro and adagio movements, but the rondo was taken so rapidly that the effect was sometimes jumbled and clouded, and more than once pianissimo phrases were given fortissimo, owing to the spirit and enthusiasm with which he threw himself into his work. The last number, the E minor, opus 90, is one of the brightest, freshest, and most melodious of all the sonatas, both movements of which are literal songs of joy and spring. That Beethoven himself regarded this work with special interest is evidenced by the exactness with which he has pointed out the expression to be given to it. Mr. Wolfsohn's playing of it was one of the best efforts he has yet given us. The vocal number of the programme was the "Adelaide," sung by Mr. Bischoff. This gentleman has sung this great song many times, and we have many times commended his singing of it, so that it is only left for us to say that the performance was up to the usual standard. A particularly noticeable feature of his singing was the fact that he restrained his tendency to shout—a reform which we hope is a permanent one. It has hitherto been the one great fault which has marred his singing. Next Saturday, the programme will include the G major, op. 14, No. 2; the D major, op. 10, No. 3; and the C major, op. 53.

PROF. BURBANK.

Prof. Burbank's reading this evening at Kingsbury Hall, will doubtless be a very enjoyable entertainment. Mr. Burbank, whose abilities as a reader are now conceded in every part of the country, does not seek, as most readers do, to exhibit himself as an elocutionist. His object is to entertain his audience. The absence of egotism in this policy is perhaps one of the causes of his popularity. The programme for to-night is as follows:

Jane Conquest	Milne
Stivers' Horse	The Danbury *News*
Brudder Anderson	T. K. Beecher
Rip Van Winkle	Jefferson & Co.
A Kitchen Romance	Anon
La Guillotine	Dickens
The New Church Organ	Carleton

LOCAL ITEMS.

Superintendent Rehm reports the amount of stolen property recovered during the month of April to be $21,899.29, and the amount reported at headquarters as stolen to be only $14,312.

Yesterday afternoon Mary Elven dropped dead at the corner of Arnold and Eighteenth streets from a fit of apoplexy. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

The body of James McMannus was found under the North avenue bridge by Officer Hartmann, about 8:30 yesterday morning. Coroner Stephens impanneled a jury, who returned a verdict of death from drowning.

Early yesterday morning fire was discovered in the kitchen of the Avenue House, corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue. A still alarm was given to Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, and the fire was extinguished with but small loss.

NAVIGATION.

DULUTH, Minn., May 4.—The steamer Manistee, for Marquette, and the tug Eliza Williams, for Silver Islet and Thunder Bay, left port this morning. Navigation is now open for the season.

ALBANY, May 4.—Reports from along the canal to-day represent it ready for the opening of navigation to-morrow.

BASE BALL.

BOSTON, Mass., May 4.—The Boston Club again vanquished the Mutuals to-day, the score standing 11 to 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 4.—The Philadelphias in a game with the Baltimores to-day scored 24 runs to their opponents' 8.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—For the Upper Lake region and the Northwest, northwest to northeast winds, with high barometer, cool and partly cloudy weather.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, May 4.—PASSED UP—Props Merchant, Jay Gould, Holland and barges; schrs York State, Iroquois, Sea-Gull.

PASSED DOWN—Props Argyle, Prairie State and barges; Clinton, Bay City and barges; schrs Laura, Pride of America, Moonlight.

WIND—Northeast.

MARRIAGES.

DAVISON—WATTS—In this city May 2, by the Rev. J. Gordon, pastor of Western Avenue Baptist Church, Mr. J. H. Davison, of Delta, Ont., Canada, and Miss Eliza Helen Watts, of this city.

DEATHS.

McGEE—On the 3d inst., at 193 South Jefferson-st., of congestion of lungs, Hannah, beloved wife of Patrick McGee, aged 57 years.

Funeral from above residence to St. Patrick's Church, thence to railroad depot and Calvary Cemetery.

LEEDOM—On the 3d inst., of cerebro spinal meningitis, Katie, second daughter of James and Kate Leedom, aged 1 year, 8 months, and 18 days.

MARIGA—On the 3d inst., Ellen, youngest daughter of William and Mary Mariga, aged 7 months and 4 days.

Funeral Tuesday (5th) at 11 o'clock, from residence 772 State-st., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

HUBBARD—At Lake Forest, May 4, 1874, Mrs. Serena Hubbard, aged 84 years, mother of Mrs. G. S. Hubbard and Mrs. O. R. Holt.

Funeral services at Lake Forest, Wednesday, May 6, at 2 p. m. A special car will be attached to the train that leaves Chicago at 9:20 a. m. and return at 4 p. m.

HOGAN—Sunday night, May 3, Mrs. H. M. Hogan, aged 47 years.

Funeral from her residence, 121 Hubbard-st., at 10 a. m., Tuesday, May 5, to Graceland Cemetery.

CALKINS—On Monday, May 4, Fernando, son of George W. and Josephine I. Calkins, aged 2 years, 3 months, and 11 days.

Funeral on Wednesday at 10:30 o'clock from 22 Vernon-av.

NEWHOUSE—In this city, May 3, 1874, August, son of Henry and Sophia Newhouse, aged 14 years, 8 months.

Funeral at 1 p. m. to-day from 121 Newberry-av.

St. Louis papers please copy.

NIXON—Of bronchitis, William H. Nixon, aged 40 years.

Funeral at his late residence, 1 o'clock, Tuesday, to Rose Hill by carriages.

KOLLER—Monday, at 5 o'clock a. m., May 4, 1874, Ferdinand Koller, aged 45 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 126 North Morgan street, Wednesday, May 6, at 12 o'clock noon, by cars to Rose hill.

REAL ESTATE.

Growing

In population, wealth, and everything necessary to make life pleasant and home happy.

Washington Heights AND Morgan Park.

Nine trains each way daily; 10 cents yearly fare. Only 4 Blocks, 5 acres each, yet unsold that can be had at acre prices. Terms—One-third cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, 7 per cent interest. No charge for tickets to visit this property.
B. F. CLARKE & CO.,
Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By N. P. HARRISON.

At No. 602 South State-st.
Tuesday Morning, May 5, at 10 o'clock,
ENTIRE CONTENTS OF
Boarding House!

12 rooms, consisting of Parlor Sets, Chamber Sets, all the Beds and Bedding, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Ice-Chest, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Pictures, Mirrors, Cook Stoves, Heating Stoves, &c., and a large general variety of goods.
N. P. HARRISON, Auct'r.

On WEDNESDAY, May 6,
Commencing at 10 o'clock.
At 204 and 206 East Madison-st.,
SPECIAL RETAIL SALE OF
600 PIECES FINE WHITE GOODS,

Swiss Mulls, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, White Piques, Dotted Muslins, Bishop Lawns, and a large variety of other goods. To be sold in retail quantities. Chance for the ladies.
N. P. HARRISON, Auctioneer,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

I will sell, at Public Auction, at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Canal-sts., on the 12th day of May, commencing at 10 a. m., the following property: Eight heavy team horses, three sets harness, three lumber wagons, three trucks, one express wagon. A large lot of sash, doors, and blinds, 40,000 feet of well-seasoned clear 1¼-inch lumber; 20,000 feet of well-seasoned clear 2-inch lumber. Also a quantity of dry hardwood lumber.
R. E. MOSS, Receiver.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Desirable Residences
AT AUCTION,
Tuesday Afternoon, May 5, at 3 o'clock,

On the premises, corner Thirty-eighth-st. and Indiana-av., two 2-story and Basement Brick Dwellings with stone trimmings and all modern improvements, Speaking Tubes, and containing 12 rooms each, entirely new, and built in the most substantial manner. Lots 25x125 feet each, surrounded by fine Residences, and are very eligible. The sale of these HOUSES IS PEREMPTORY.
TERMS—1-3 cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, at 8 per cent interest.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL FURNITURE SALE
Tuesday Morning, May 5, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
To accommodate our friends and patrons, we will make a
GRAND CLEARING-OUT AUCTION SALE
At our Store, on Tuesday morning, May 5, at 9½ o'clock, Chattel Mortgage Sale of the
Entire Contents of Three Houses,
In addition to an immense stock of New and Second-hand
FURNITURE.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

1030 Wabash-av.,
Florence-Place Hotel, corner Twenty-third-st.
Wednesday Morning, May 6, at 10 o'clock,
THE ENTIRE FURNITURE, ETC.,
AT AUCTION.

Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture; Brussels and Wool Carpets, Beds, Bedding, Crockery and Glassware, etc., Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, etc. Sale peremptory.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF
GROCERIES AND LIQUORS
AT AUCTION,
At Warehouse No. 195 Kinzie-st., near Clark,
THURSDAY MORNING, May 7, at 10 o'clock.

A general stock of Groceries. 40 packages Teas, chests, ½ and ¼ chests; 20 boxes Ground Coffee, 5 bbls. Sugar, 50 packages assorted Liquors, Gin, Wine, Brandy, &c. Shelf Goods, Can Goods, Fish, 20 cases Lamps, Grocers' Hardware, Brushes, Baskets, &c., &c. Also, a large stock of Crockery and Glassware, suited for grocery trade; Notions, &c., &c., and 10 bags Corks. The above comprises entire stock of a Retail Dealer, all good and salable goods, and worthy the attention of the trade. The whole stock will be sold for cash.
Sold by order of J. C. HARRIS, Assignee.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Phaetons, Open and Top Buggies, Democrats and Harness, at Auction,
On Tuesday, May 5, at 11 A. M.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS!
Regular auction sale by catalogue
Tuesday, May 5, at 9 1-2 a. m.

Dress Goods, Piece Goods, and Fancy Coatings, White Goods, Notions, Hosiery, etc. Full line of Men and Boys' Straw and Linen HATS AND CAPS. Also, Silk, Felt, and Cloth Hats, Artificial Flowers, Ruffling, and Linen Goods. A splendid stock of Parasols and Umbrellas. Also, Druggets, Felt Carpeting, and Crumb Cloths. Also, a full line of Human Hair Switches.
An attractive line of all-wool and Cotton CARPETS,
AT 11 O'CLOCK.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

At 11 O'clock, Tuesday,
A Large Bay Horse, Fine Style and Speedy,
ALSO, BUGGY AND HARNESS.
To be sold at Auction by G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Money Must be Had
BY THE
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS,
And at the Auction Sale by GEORGE P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av., Wednesday, May 6, at half-past 9 a. m., 750 cases of the best styles and grades will be sold.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
108 EAST MADISON-ST.
The only strictly Commission Auction House in Chicago.

WE SHALL SELL
Wednesday Morning, May 6, at 10 O'cl'k,
REAR 19 ABERDEEN-ST.,
18-HORSE POWER ENGINE AND BOILER,

Two Smith's Moulding Machines, 1 Tenoning Machine, 1 heavy Mortise Machine, 1 Scroll Saw, 1 Slat Wiring and Slat Cutting Machine, Moulding Machine, Shafting and Pulleys, Saw Tables, Circular Saws, Door Clamps, Boring Machine, 1 Fay's Foot Mortise Machine, Grind Stone, Derrick and Ropes. Also, Lumber Wagon, Light Wagon, Pair of Team Horses and Harness. Also, the Shop and Sheds.
Time will be given on a part to good parties. Terms at sale.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Special Sale.
Crockery, Glass, Table Cutlery, Plated ware, Wooden ware, 20 rolls Hemp and Wool Carpets.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK,
At our sales-rooms, 108 East Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WE SHALL SELL
Buggies, Phaetons, Harness, &c.,
WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 10 o'clock at 108 Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

5 BUGGIES, 3 EXPRESS WAGONS,
And 1 fine Sporting Wagon from a first-class concern, Wednesday, May 6, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' Rooms, 108 East Madison-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aucts.

WE SHALL SELL
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,
THURSDAY, May 7, at 9½ o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

By LEONARD & CO.,
Auctioneers, 48 and 50 Bromfield-st., Boston.
ANCIENT AND MODERN
PAINTINGS!
Wednesday, May 13, at 11 o'clock,
At Rooms No. 6 and 8, No. 22 School-st., Boston.

A collection of Ancient and Modern Paintings, including the fine original picture by Paul Veronese, the "Marriage in Cana;" La Pieta, or Dead Christ, by Correggio; Holy Family, by Titian; others by Brill, Berghem, [illegible], Maratti, and others of the Old Masters. Of the Modern, Redd of Rome, Broom of London, Leickhart and [illegible] of Antwerp, Charles Leslie, Vivian, and others.

The collection will be on exhibition from Monday, April 27, till sale. Catalogues now ready.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,
Salesroom, 41 and 43 South Canal-st.
AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE
278 Superior-st.,
NORTH SIDE,
Wednesday, May 6, at 10 a. m.,

We shall sell all the Furniture and Carpets contained in the above residence, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Cook, Marble-top Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Commodes, Centre and Extension Tables, Brussels Carpets, Lace Curtains, Hair Mattresses, Beds and Bedding, Cook and Heating Stoves, Easy Chairs, Sofas and Lounges, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, China Platedware, Crockery, and Glassware.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

On Wednesday, May 6, at 9:30 a. m.,
Will be sold a general assortment of Household Goods, Parlor Suits, Marble-top Sets, Marble-top Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Commodes, Easy Chairs, Beds and Bedding, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, etc., etc.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers,
41 and 43 South Canal-st.

By HODGES & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Marble-front Auction Rooms, 638 West Lake-st.
Wednesday Morning, May 6, at 10 a. m.,
WE WILL SELL THE ENTIRE
Contents of Four Dwellings,
At our Warerooms, 638 West Lake-st., at 10 a. m. Also continue the sale at 7 p. m.
Look out for bargains in Household Goods. Parties going to housekeeping should not fail to attend this sale.
WM. F. HODGES & CO.,
No. 638 West Lake-st.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,
Auctioneers, 83 South Canal-st.
WEDNESDAY NOON, at 1 o'clock, will be sold without reserve the complete outfit of Saloon No. 88 South Market-st., viz.: One Counter, one Coal-Stove, one Ale Box, Gas Fixtures, Show-Lanterns, Marble Basin, Urn and attachment, Chairs, Glassware, etc. [illegible] business chances.
OSGOOD & WILLIAMS.